

DAILY REPORT

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VNA: CEMA COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN HANOI

BK081838 Hanoi VNA in English 1710 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 8 -- The 37th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Committee for Cooperation in Planning was opened here today. Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Tran Quynh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended.

Delegations from CMEA member countries were present at the session. The Bulgarian delegation was led by I. Ilev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; the Hungarian delegation led by D. Palyvegi, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; the Vietnamese delegation led by Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; the GDR delegation led by G. Schuerer, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; the Cuban delegation led by Miguel A. Figueras, first vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; the Mongolian delegation led by P. Jasrail, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; the Polish delegation led by Goryvoda, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; the Romanian delegation led by M. Pereduse, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; the Soviet delegation led by N.V. Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and the Czechoslovak delegation led by S. Potach, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

A delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission attended as an observer to the session. Yugoslav Ambassador to Vietnam Borivoje Stojadinovic, attended the session as representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia according to an agreement between the CMEA and Yugoslavia.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Chairman Pham Van Dong, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the Vietnamese Government, warmly welcomed all delegations to the 37th session of the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in Planning, the first of its kind held in Vietnam so far, and wished the conference brilliant success.

In reply, N.V. Talyzin, head of the Soviet delegation and president of the session, expressed sincere gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government and people for creating favourable conditions for the convening of the session as planned. He asked Chairman Pham Van Dong to convey the sessions regards to Vietnamese party and state (?leaders and to) the entire people of Vietnam.

PHILIPPINE MINISTER ADDRESSES ASEAN MEETING

BK090641 Manila PNA in English 0511 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan. 9 (PNA) -- Southeast Asia has immensely benefited from the "new era of friendship" between the United States and the Soviet Union, according to Philippine Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro.

Addressing the meeting here of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Castro said there is no doubt the recent meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has brought about a new dimension to the peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

He also cited the visit of U.S. Assistant Secretaries Richard Armitage and Paul Wolfowitz to Hanoi and their meetings with Vietnamese leaders as a positive step to ease the tensions in the region. He expressed hope that these moves will serve as deterrent to the vicious Vietnamese military offensives in Kampuchea that have spilled over and threatened the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Thailand in the last five years.

The stark geopolitical realities caused by foreign military adventures had caused trouble in the ASEAN region and still persists 15 years after the Kuala Lumpur declaration on Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, he added.

Castro stressed that ASEAN nations must "make concerted efforts to broaden the areas of cooperation which would contribute to their strength, solidarity and closer cooperation."

On military facilities in the region, Castro said ASEAN countries have demonstrated stability and peace in varying degrees of strength. He pointed out that this is the context in which Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has resolutely declared that U.S. military facilities in Clark and Subic must remain beyond 1991, provided that the treaty obligations of the allies will be defined clearly and precisely. Castro added that this is also the very context in which President Marcos has declared a policy of not allowing a coalition government with communists affiliations.

U.S. SEEKS COOPERATION ON LIBYA SANCTIONS

OW091037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in a letter to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, is seeking Japan's cooperation to make U.S. economic sanctions against Libya effective, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Thursday. Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya said that the prime minister is preparing to respond to the Reagan letter shortly. He declined to speculate at a news conference what Nakasone will say in his letter or whether Japan will join the United States in imposing sanctions against Libya.

Yanagiya said the president in his letter sought the cooperation from Japan and other U.S. allies in making effective the new measures he announced Tuesday against Libya to punish that country for its alleged involvement in attacks at Rome and Vienna Airports last month. Reagan is also asking America's allies not to take steps which "undercut" the U.S. sanctions, including the ban on direct trade with the oil-rich North African country, the vice foreign minister said.

Nakasone, Yanagiya told reporters, "will send a letter to President Reagan at an early date."

The Japanese Government's reluctance to go along with Washington is due to the lack of support for the U.S. measures from Italy, West Germany and other West European countries and Japan's delicate Middle East policy. Japan, heavily dependent on Mideast crude, has conducted a low-key Mideast policy so as not to alienate any country in the region and has taken a neutral stand on the Iran-Iraq war.

In a statement Wednesday, however, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe bitterly criticized the terrorist bombings at Rome and Vienna Airports in december and said Japan "understands the circumstances under which the U.S. Government came to take the present measures."

Yanagiya told the news conference the Reagan letter did not refer to the evidence on which the U.S. administration based its punitive actions against the government of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

Abe left for Washington shortly after noon for talks with Secretary of State George P. Shultz Thursday (EST). Japanese officials said they expect Shultz to explain to Abe the new U.S. steps against Libya.

Asked about the timing of Nakasone's letter to Reagan, Vice Foreign Minister Yanagiya said the Abe-Shultz meeting is not the deciding factor.

MITI ASKS FIRMS NOT TO PROFIT FROM U.S. SANCTIONS

OW090923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0919 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Michio Watanabe said Thursday that Japanese firms should not take any advantage from the new sanctions against Libya by the United States. Watanabe said at a press conference that Japanese firms should not make up Libya's business loss created by the U.S.'s total ban on commerce with Libya following alleged involvement by Libya in the terrorist attacks on airports in Rome and Vienna late last December. Watanabe said he strongly asks Japanese firms not to hamper the effects of the U.S. actions at this time.

The trade minister said Japan understands U.S. reasons for taking such actions. He added that his government will closely watch the situation.

As of October, last year, there were some 20 Japanese branches or offices and some 460 Japanese in Libya, according to Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials.

Libya imported some 450 million dollars worth of goods from Japan in 1984, they said.

USSR SEEKS NEWS BLACKOUT ON SHEVARDNADZE TALKS

OW091053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO -- The Soviet Union, apparently mindful of a territorial dispute's sensitive nature, is asking for a news blackout on Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's talks here next week, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official revealed Thursday. The official said Japan is telling the Soviet Union it cannot comply with the Soviet request, citing the freedom of press here.

Foreign Ministry sources said Nikolay Solovyev, director general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Far Eastern Affairs Department, renewed the request in talks with Japanese officials. Solovyev arrived in Tokyo Wednesday, leading an advance mission. Shevardnadze will visit Japan January 15-19, the first by a Soviet foreign minister in 10 years.

The Soviet Union and the United States successfully imposed a news blackout on last November's summit in Geneva between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in the initial stage of their arms control talks. Foreign Ministry officials expressed doubt that such a news ban would work in Japan because of the Japanese press' unique operating codes and the strong emotion many Japanese as well as ultrarightists feel over four northern islands off Hokkaido, under Soviet control since the closing days of World War II.

So sensitive is the Japanese Government's security concern during Shevardnadze's stay here that only a tiny portion of his activities have been made public so far. Riot police have been beefed up around the Foreign Ministry since Monday as a precautionary step.

INQUIRY INTO 2 ROK FISHING BOATS SEIZED 7 JANUARY

OW080313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Kyoto, Jan. 8 KYODO -- An investigation is under way into two South Korean fishing boats seized in the Japan Sea Tuesday night after they ignored orders from Japanese patrol boats to stop, Maritime Safety authorities reported Wednesday.

The authorities said the two Korean boats, the 87-ton Yu Song and No 16 A Chin, tried to flee in waters off Hyogo and Kyogo Prefectures. Patrol boats gave chase and arrested the skippers. The Korean vessels, both with crews of 11, were towed to Maizuru Port near here Wednesday, the authorities said.

U.S.-CANADA FREE TRADE ZONE NO LONGER OPPOSED

OW081232 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 8 KYODO -- Japan no longer opposes a proposed free trade zone between the United States and Canada, government officials said Wednesday. They said Japan's position will be conveyed to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during their meeting next week. Nakasone is scheduled to hold two rounds of talks with Mulroney during his four-day official trip to Canada beginning Sunday. The proposed free trade zone, on which the United States and Canada are to begin negotiations this spring, is opposed by some member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on the grounds that it would be exclusive and would violate the principles of GATT.

Japan has moderated its opposition to the project because both the United States and Canada have pledged to help promote a new round of multilateral trade negotiations aimed at freer world commerce.

The Canadian Government reiterated to Japan recently that its position to promote the new round trade talks and oppose protectionism would remain unchanged despite any bilateral arrangements between Canada and the United States, officials said.

BANK GOVERNOR SAYS CURRENT YEN RATE APPROPRIATE

OW081027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 8 KYODO -- Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, Wednesday implied that the current exchange rate, about 201-202 yen to the dollar, is an appropriate level to help redress trade imbalances between Japan and its trading partners. "These (201 yen or 202 yen) are not necessarily ineffective figures to rectify trade imbalances over the long term," Sumita told a regular press conference. The Yen Wednesday closed at 201.65 yen in Tokyo.

Asked if the U.S. has proposed to the Bank of Japan to hold another meeting of the group of five (G-5) industrial countries, Sumita said he has not heard about it.

Central Bank governors and finance ministers of the U.S., Japan, West Germany, Britain and France met September 22 in New York and agreed to closely cooperate to drive down the value of the dollar whose strength was believed to be behind soaring U.S. trade deficits.

Sumita said the yen-dollar rate fluctuated widely last year-end and early this year but has returned to a state where it moves around 201 yen or 202 yen. The dollar, which stood at 200.60 yen on December 31 in Tokyo, finished at 202.30 yen on January 6, the first trading session this year.

The U.S. currency fell to 198.63 yen in New York last Thursday but bounced back to the 203 yen level Friday.

Sumita implied that the yen-dollar exchange rate is moving in favor of the yen with actual market forces such as forward-dollar selling by exporters pushing up the yen. "I hope this trend will become further evident," he said.

On concerted efforts by industrial countries to lower interest rates to spur the world economy, advocated by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Sumita said he has not heard about it directly from Nakasone. Sumita made a guarded comment on the Nakasone proposal, saying that, in general terms, each country should independently decide its monetary policy.

He refused to comment on the direction of U.S. discount rate but noted that interest rates in the U.S. are gradually declining.

On a cut in Japan's official discount rate, which many observers predict will happen following a similar U.S. action, Sumita reiterated that the Bank of Japan will take an "adequate and flexible" monetary policy when necessary.

Sumita also said Japan should try harder this year to develop its economy in harmony with the world economy.

NAKASONE APPOINTS SPECIAL MINISTER FOR TRADE

OWO90313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0256 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday decided to appoint senior Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) official Masumi Esaki as a minister in charge of external economic affairs to coordinate domestic policies aimed at increasing Japan's imports, government officials said. Esaki, director general of the management and coordination agency, will hold the posts concurrently.

He was assigned to coordinate differences of opinion in the government concerning Japan's external trade, the expansion of domestic demand and introduction of private sector financing and influence into public works.

The appointment is expected to be formally approved at a cabinet meeting Friday.

The appointment comes against a background of calls in and outside Japan to redress trade imbalances between Japan and its major trading partners such as the United States.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES -- Tokyo, Jan. 6 KYODO -- Japan's foreign currency reserves at the end of December stood at 26.51 billion dollars, up 207 million dollars from the end of November, the Finance Ministry said Monday. Ministry officials attributed the first month-to-month gain in four months mainly to a reduced need to intervene in the foreign exchange market as it became relatively stable. At the end of December, the year-to-year gain stood at a relatively small 197 million dollars, as against some 1.8 billion dollars the previous year. This was due chiefly to the massive market intervention by the Central Bank from late September toward early November to correct the dollar's high exchange value against the yen, the officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English GMT 6 Jan 86 OW]

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DELEGATES MEET IN LAUSANNE

SK091100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Geneva January 8 (KCNA) -- The second joint meeting of delegates of the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic Committees of the North and the South of Korea opened at 10 on the morning of January 8 at the International Olympic Committee [IOC] building in Lausanne. The meeting was attended by the members of the delegation of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by its chairman Kim Yu-sun and the members of the delegation of the Olympic Committee of the South side. Also present at the meeting were Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, and other IOC delegates.

Seen in the meeting hall were reporters of the North and the South and foreign reporters who have come to cover the joint meeting. It was held in camera.

After Samaranch made a welcome speech, the head of our delegation spoke and then the chief delegate of the South side spoke at the meeting. Then two rounds of bilateral meeting took place between the IOC side and our delegates.

After the meeting Chin Chung-kuk, vice-chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee and head of our delegation, met with reporters. He recalled that to save the Olympic movement from its crisis, bring the 24th Olympic Games to a success and make them contribute to the reunification of Korea. The DPRK Olympic Committee advanced at the first joint meeting a reasonable proposal that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea and the North and the South form a single team to participate in the games. Noting that there are both positive and negative sides in the agenda items proposed by the International Olympic Committee on the second Lausanne joint meeting, he said: For example, the International Olympic Committee proposed a joint march of the two delegations of the North and the South at the opening ceremony of the 24th Olympic Games. This does not accord with the will of our people desirous of the reunification of Korea. He stated that we proposed to discuss the question of forming a single team of the North and the South so that sportsmen in the North and the South could march and participate in the games as a single team under one flag, not two flags, and one name. Noting that originally, the stand of participating in international sports games as a single team is a matter which we have proposed from the first day of the division of the country, he declared that as the question of forming a single team which has a long historical background has not been put on the agenda of this meeting, we proposed to discuss this question as an agenda item at the meeting. An agreement will be reached on such items as the question of sports events when both sides understand and show sincerity.

In discussion of the question of sports events, if the other side insists on a unilateral and unjust assertion that it will be enough to hold some preliminary games symbolically in the North, it will be unfavorable to the advance of the meeting, he said, and continued: In order to bring the 24th Olympic Games to a success, both sides should deal with the problem of sports events on a fair principle and the related sides should show a flexible attitude.

As already clarified at the first joint meeting, in realising the cosponsorship proposal, free travel of officials, reporters and tourists shall be guaranteed as the games would be equally shared in the North and the South. Our delegation, he stressed, will make all sincere efforts at the joint meeting to save the Olympic movement from the crisis and make the 24th Olympic Games a sports festival as expected by the world's people. He answered questions raised by reporters.

Prior to the meeting, on January 7, head of the DPRK delegation Kim Yu-sun called on the president of the International Olympic Committee.

NODONG SINMUN URGES SOUTH TO ACCEPT OLYMPIC PLAN

SK070535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA) -- The South side must lend an ear to the unanimous voice of the world's peaceloving people and accept our proposal for the cohosting of the 1988 Olympiad by the North and the South of Korea, stressed NODONG SINMUN today. The signed article captioned "Proposal for Olympiad Cosponsorship Must Be Realised Without Fail" points out that our cosponsorship proposal is a most realistic one which accords with the idea and mission of the Olympic movement and the reality of divided Korea. This proposal is, above all, a most effective one in preventing the division of the Olympic movement and achieving its sound development.

Many non-aligned and Third World countries advocating independence against imperialism, to say nothing of the socialist countries, do not recognize the South Korean "regime" and have no relations with it. It is clear that if the Olympic Games are held only in Seoul in disregard of this condition, the games will be boycotted collectively by many countries which do not recognize South Korea as an independent state.

If the Olympic Games are equally shared by the North and the South of Korea, the question of participation in the 1988 Olympiad will not arise among different countries of the world and, therefore, the Olympiad will be a world-wide sports festival both in name and in reality. Our cosponsorship proposal is also one fully conforming with the aspiration of the entire Korean people for national reunification. For the peaceful reunification of Korea, the North and the South of Korea must create a favourable condition for her independent and peaceful reunification by easing the prevailing tensions, removing the danger of war and promoting national unity and reconciliation by means of dialogue and negotiations between them.

But the Chon Tu-hwan group is holding provocative and aggressive war exercises against the North almost every day and viciously kicking up criminal anti-communist racket behind the curtain of dialogue. In trying to hold the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul alone the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to create a favourable international condition for realizing the "two Koreas" plot. If the Olympic Games are held only in Seoul under this situation, it will only encourage the machinations of the splittist forces at home and abroad who are seeking the heightening of tensions and war and make the reunification of Korea more difficult. If our cosponsorship proposal is realized, the question of composing a single team of the North and the South will be solved easily and sportsmen in the North and South and foreign sportsmen will participate in the games, freely travelling between the North and the South. This will lead the North-South dialogue to be more brisk in the interest of reunification and, furthermore, exert inspiring influence on the work of removing military confrontation and easing tensions between the North and South and of achieving great national unity.

SOUTH, U.S., JAPAN ACCUSED OF OLYMPICS COLLUSION

SK081040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article exposing the behind-the-scenes collusion among the United States, the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries surrounding the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games.

Noting that the behind-the-scenes moves to have Seoul which is unfit in all respects for the Olympic Games designated as the venue of the 1988 Olympiad are being brought further to the surface with each passing day, the daily says:

To have Seoul designated as the venue of the 24th Olympic Games at the 84th general meeting of the International Olympic Committee held in Baden Baden of West Germany in September 1981, the puppet Seoul mayor, the former Chongwadae security chief and others went there, accompanied by over 140 working-level officials and 20 prostitutes, and resorted to all sorts of tricks and artifices. Commenting on this, an Australian newspaper wrote that Seoul was chosen as the site of the Olympic Games by a powerful means -- the bodies of women.

It is nobody's secret that the United States took the lead in winning over its followers and exerted great influence upon the backstage activity of the South Korean puppet clique. On April 4, 1981, the secretary general of the U.S. Olympic Committee who had flown into Seoul held a press conference at which he babbled that South Korea was capable of hosting the Olympiad.

What cannot be overlooked is the collusion between South Korea and Japan surrounding the question of the venue of the 24th Olympic Games. Chon Tu-hwan the puppet who had been seeking to hold the Olympic Games in Seoul in pursuance of his splittist aim invited the advisor to the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and the chief of the "Seirankai", a right-wing organisation of Japan, to Seoul in August 1980 and wove a plot with them.

When he met them the traitor Chon Tu-hwan gave big bribes to them, prattling that he wanted to host the Olympiad in Seoul at any cost to dispel the public impression at home and abroad that South Korea is a "'state' of military dictatorship" and have his "regime recognized". Not long after that a propaganda campaign was launched in Japan against the holding of the Olympiad in Nagoya at the instigation of some forces in the city under the pretext of "conservation of nature and prevention of environmental disruption."

In exchange for their support to the holding of the Olympiad in Seoul the Japanese rightwing reactionaries sought to gain various economic concessions. It has been made known that the "Mitsui group" related with a rightwing organisation of Japan and other Japanese monopolies obtained from the puppets a guarantee that they would undertake the construction of a pleasure ground in Seoul, the expansion projects of roads and Inchon wharf and the construction of sites for the bicycle and yachting races and turn them into gambling sites after the races to earn money.

The Japanese reactionaries gave up their plan to host the Olympic Games in Nagoya and supported its holding in Seoul. This is nothing but a bait to intensify their economic invasion of South Korea.

PAPERS DENOUNCE U.S. MOVES AGAINST LIBYA

SK091032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today carry signed articles denouncing ever more undisguised anti-Libya moves of the U.S. imperialists. NODONG SINMUN says: having worked out operational plans to invade Libya by mobilizing its airforce and special units, the United States is now moving its aggression forces. This is a wanton infringement upon the independence and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and an outrageous act of international terrorism.

Referring to the fact that the United States is trying to shift on to Libya the blame for the raids on two airports in Europe toward the close of last year, slandering Libya as a "terrorist state" in an attempt to justify its aggressive moves, the paper continues: "The United States seeks a sinister aim in its attempt to shift the responsibility on to Libya, deluding the world public opinion."

Advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence, Libya takes a stubborn anti-U.S. stand against the aggression, interference and domination by the U.S. imperialists, the United States, which regards Libya as a thorn in its flesh, "blacklisted" her in executing its aggressive Arab policy and has increased political and economic pressures on and military threat to her. It is an invariable policy of the United States to try to strangle by force of arms the countries following the road of anti-imperialism and independence. The U.S. imperialists, therefore, are enforcing the "big stick policy" and "gunboat diplomacy" and have committed subversive activities and sabotages, interference in internal affairs of Third World countries and armed invasion against them in all parts of the world. They are now brandishing the "big stick" against Libya. With no military threat or blackmail, however, can the United States frighten the Libyan people.

RADIO ON SOUTH LEADERS 'BELLICOSE' COMMENTS

SK081119 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "A Bellicose Monologue Uttered at the Very Beginning of the New Year"]

[Text] On 4 January the puppet Army, Navy, the Air Force held functions of opening the offices for the new year respectively. At one of these functions, a fellow holding the title of the puppet Army Chief of Staff heatedly fanned war fever, arguing that the *raison d'être* of the armed forces is to emerge victorious in battles after defeating the enemy. In the meantime, a fellow holding the office of the Chief of Staff of the puppet Air Force stressed the need to concentrate all-out efforts on the effective use of combat capabilities to preserve the highest form of vigilance and on the establishment of perfect readiness, while babbling about the North's military movements.

Such a bellicose monologue uttered at the very beginning of the new year shows that the puppets will remain the perpetrators of the U.S. imperialists' prosecution of war this year and are about to continue expediting preparations for a war of northward invasion. This is nothing but a wicked challenge to the fellow countrymen's aspirations for the relaxation of tension and peaceful reunification, which are rising afresh with the beginning of a new year. It is also an intolerable act of pouring cold water on the atmosphere of dialogue.

To have the issue of peace and reunification of the country settled through dialogue and negotiations, acts exacerbating the situation or of provoking the other party should be avoided. It is a tested historical lesson that dialogue conducted under circumstances in which confrontation is encouraged and the danger of war is hanging above cannot be successful as expected.

Although various forms of North-South dialogue were conducted last year, tension has not been eased and no progress was made in dialogue itself because the South Korean side pursued confrontation and war lines incompatible with dialogue. Everybody remembers that the puppets' launching of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise in the early part of last year, with the U.S. imperialists, drove the scheduled economic talks and Red Cross talks into a state of suspension. Also the launching in succession of such provocative military rackets as "Myolgong," "Ulchi," "Pilsung," "Ssangyong," and "Sunggong," in the days that followed "Team Spirit-85" dimmed the atmosphere of dialogue. It is also well known that the puppets accelerated military buildup last year by shipping weapons of mass destruction and equipment into South Korea from the United States without interruption and devoted themselves to instigating war.

However, instead of talking responsibility, as a matter of course, for the consequences generated by their negative attitude toward dialogue, the puppets are about to continue rushing on a path of war and confrontation this year again.

In a new year's interview with a South Korean broadcasting station, a fellow holding the office of the puppet minister of the National Unification Board babbled that superior national strength constitutes the foundation of dialogue. Thus, such powder-reeking ranting as sure victory at the initial stage of a war, the highest form of vigilance, or perfect readiness reverberated at functions held at the puppet Army, Navy, and Air Force to open government offices in the new year. These are testimony to such intentions on the part of the puppets.

Those in power in South Korea, including Chon Tu-hwan, claimed to stand for reunification and dialogue in their New Year's message. However, judging from their acts of declaring the other party to dialogue as an enemy to defeat in battle, of pursuing confrontation based on strength, and of openly running counter to national harmony and unity, it is impossible to believe their advertisement at its face value. If the South Korean side really values dialogue, it must abandon the confrontation and war lines, the opposite to dialogue, and, moreover, cease committing such provocative rackets as military exercises against the other party to dialogue. If the puppets continue to cling to their frenzied war rackets running counter to the trend of the times and turn their back on public opinion at home and abroad, they will provoke greater denunciation from the people at home and abroad as the destroyer of peace and war maniacs, as well bring about grave consequences in the development of relations between the North and South. We will watch to see how the puppets will act in the future.

SKNDF SENDS NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK071135 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Entering the new year, 1986, the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] sent a congratulatory message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The message reads: President Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation: The year in which the struggle shook the world with the slogan for independence has ended, and the morning of the new year promising new victory and glory has come. On this meaningful morning, the SKNDF Central Committee, reflecting the unanimous opinion and intent of the patriotic South Korean vanguard warriors, workers, peasants, youths, students, small merchants and businessmen, patriotic soldiers, and religious figures, respectfully extend boundless honor and warm new year greetings to you, President Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, boundlessly admired and respected by all compatriots.

Last year, 1985, was a historic year in which the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the WPK, events which are significant in the history of the nation, were celebrated as a grand festival of victory in the northern half of the fatherland amid the blessings of the era and, thus, the prestige of chuche Korea was highly displayed. In that meaningful year, your respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, accelerated the development of the history of the nation and mankind with extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership, and more brilliantly decorated the tower of exploits which you personally had built by overcoming severe storms during a long period of time. The WPK led by you, respected and beloved president, was born with the tradition of the glorious Down-With-Imperialism Union as its roots and has been ever-victorious, proudly reviewed the glorious course of 40 years during which it had consolidated its organizational and ideological foundations, firmly inheriting the lineage of chuche, and resplendently exhibited its grand appearance to the whole world as a seasoned party of chuche with a bright future.

In addition, last year the firm unity and cohesion of the whole party and all people achieved with you, great President Kim Il-song, as a centripetal point was further cemented and the invincibility of the unity, cohesion and loyalty of the masses of people to the party and the leader were powerfully demonstrated through the celebrations of the 40th anniversaries of the 15 August liberation and the founding of the WPK. As it has this invincible might firmly rallied in ideology and will and closely united with the sense of comradesly obligation as the driving force of creating history, last year too heroic Korea bravely frustrated the persistent and vicious challenge of the Yankee aggressors and once again effected amazing innovations and upsurges in economic construction.

In the North last year, through the unprecedentedly vigorous movement to create the speed of the eighties under the banner of the three revolutions, shining achievements were won in economic construction; a firm foundation was established to successfully attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction; modern plants, grand and magnificent residential areas, and structure of the great nature-remaking work were built grandiosely, thus displaying the might of the chuche industry; and the sheaves of grains were stacked to the skies thanks to the bumper crops attained by overcoming unfavorable weather conditions.

As the economy had continuously grown, the might of the country has been greatly strengthened and the happy lives of the people further improved. As a result, the superior chuche socialist system which you, the respected and beloved president personally founded and have consolidated and developed in the liberated land of independence, radiated even more resplendent rays last year.

The wondrous miracles of Korea, the model socialist country, which shine even more brilliantly as time passes, are a fruition of the outstanding leadership exercised by you, great president, who established the great chuche cause and has led the masses along the road of national prosperity and growth.

Last year, you, great president, issued immortal works on many occasions. By so doing, you once again deeply elucidated the truth of the chuche idea, more brilliantly illuminated the path to be traversed to shape the destiny of the mankind, and even more clearly showed the way to establish a new independent world. Because you illuminate the future of history with the rays of chuche and give boundless hope and faith to people, the minds of the progressive peoples extending respect to you, respected and beloved president, and wishing you good health and long life have formed a great current, and have risen as the flames of the international solidarity movement supporting the reunification of our country.

The policy of making the world independent put forward by you, respected and beloved president, powerfully fluttered last year, too, as a bright and great banner of the era of independence. The struggle of the peoples in the progressive countries to abolish domination and subjugation and remove the danger of thermonuclear war from the globe was strengthened last year as never before, and thereby the aggressive force of imperialism was hit hard successively and the cause of human emancipation was accelerated. This was a shining victory of the policy of making the world independent. Indeed, you, respected and beloved president, are the great leader possessing extraordinary wisdom, outstanding creativity, and profound love for human beings, winning the shining achievements displaying the development of the fatherland and the nation. At the same time, you are the peerless great man of the century making immortal contributions to the development of the era and history for the bright future of the mankind.

In North Korea, last year was a year of victorious advance and a year of sacred struggle replete with the resolute resistance of the masses of people against the harsh colonial fascist dictatorship and the domination and plunder by outside forces.

Our vanguard fighters and the patriotic masses of all strata have vigorously advanced and staunchly waged the anti-U.S. national liberation movement and antifascist democratic movement, tightly holding high the banner of the chuche idea, the great banner of freedom and liberation under the rigorous conditions amid the forest of bayonets and the extreme fascist tyranny.

Unable to repress the resentment of subjugation and the indignation and grief of national division that have continued under the U.S. imperialist colonial rule for 40 years, our masses have consistently intensified the struggle to make South Korea independent and democratic and to achieve national reunification while turning the main spear of their resistance on the Yankee aggressors.

The patriotic students' occupation of the American Cultural Center in Seoul last year and the beacon fire of the anti-U.S. struggle which was lifted up in South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, last year were a resolute eruption of our national indignation against the Yankee aggressors, the ringleaders of the Kwangju genocide and the arrogant rulers and plunderers.

The rapidly increasing anti-U.S. sentiment and anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle in South Korea are not only the expression of our masses' national will not to tolerate the aggression forces and the treacherous ring, but are also based on the principle chuche that the master of one's own destiny is precisely oneself and that the strength pioneering one's own destiny comes from oneself.

It is precisely evidence of the chuche idea being embodied in specific reality in South Korea that the patriotic vanguard fighters in South Korea have propounded the new struggle goal based on the principle of chuche by changing the title of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification into the South Korean National Democratic Front in conformity with the newly developing trend of the anti-U.S. movement, that the labor movement and the farmers' movement in South Korea have been strengthened and developed into a movement for national independence, that the movement of youths and students has outstandingly played its important role as the main forces opening the breakthrough of the anti-U.S. and antifascist movement under the slogans of national reunification, mass liberation, and democratic politics, and that a firm and strong anti-U.S. outlook and a resolute anti-U.S. struggle attitude have been firmly established among the broad masses of all strata.

The chuche idea, which has a matchless driving force, was vigorously spread and planted among the masses last year, too, in defiance of the strong anticommunist and fascist barriers. As a result of this, the ranks of believers of the chuche idea have been continuously increased. This is why the patriotic masses throughout the country are following you, respected and beloved president, who is spraying the brilliant rays of chuche on the dark land of South Korea, while infinitely upholding, praising, and revering you as a lodestar of freedom and liberation and the sun of the nation. This has become precisely a basic tonic encouraging the masses' anti-U.S. movement for national liberation.

We, who have deeply grasped and mastered the greatness and truth of the chuche idea in the course of the arduous and bloody underground struggle, this year too will firmly rally the patriotic national and democratic forces around the banner of chuche and will achieve a new, victorious advance in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation. Our solemn pledge in this moment of seeing the old year out and the new year in is that we will take the chuche idea as our firm faith, find glory in our struggle for national salvation, make South Korea independent and democratic without fail, and, thus, expedite national reunification.

The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front humbly wishes a long life and good health of you, great President Kim Il-song, the matchless patriot, the legendary hero, the lodestar of freedom and liberation, and the sun of the nation, with unanimous desire of members of all our organizations and the patriotic masses of all strata.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front, 1 January 1986, Seoul.

JAPAN'S INCREASED MILITARY BUDGET DENOUNCED

SK080447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 (KCNA) -- The Japanese reactionaries decided to introduce from April this year "E2C" early warning aircraft [EWA] deployed at the Misawa base in Aomori Prefecture in carrying out the "actual fighting tasks" for the first time in Japan and increased the military budget for this year. This comes under fire in a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON today titled "Seeking the Wild Ambition for Overseas Expansion," which says:

The decision of the Japanese air "Self-Defence Force" [SDF] to mobilize "E2C" EWA in carrying out the "actual fighting tasks" shows that the Japanese reactionaries' war preparations for overseas expansion have become all the more reckless. It further says: Now deployed at the Misawa air base are scores of new type U.S. fighter bombers including "F 16" fighter bombers. There is also the central commanding post for directing military operations in "total war" envisaging the use of nuclear, germ and chemical weapons.

The intensification of "exercises for actual fighting" by the Japanese air "ADF" at the Misawa base which has turned into the U.S. imperialists' military base for aggression offers a telltale sign that the Japanese reactionaries are zealously partaking of the U.S. imperialists' war strategy against Korea and other socialist countries. The Japanese reactionaries' wild ambition for overseas expansion is illustrated by the fact that they have increased this year's military budget. The increase of military spendings in Japan is over 1.5 times the average increase of military spendings in NATO member nations. They said the military spendings for the fiscal 1986 increased 6.58 percent as against the figure of the previous fiscal year. But, in actuality, it showed an increase of more than 7 percent.

If the new five-year plan for arms buildup is fulfilled in Japan, the operational area of the "SDF" will reportedly be expanded to the Indian Ocean region. The Japanese reactionaries, hell bent on arms buildup according to the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, are working round the clock to step up preparations for aggression and war against Korea and other Asian countries. This, however, will bring nothing good to them. The Japanese reactionaries must not forget the lesson of history but give up their wild ambition for overseas expansion.

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON PRIMACY OF CHUCHE IDEA

SK061045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Chuche Idea Is Genuine Revolutionary Idea Reflecting Aspiration and Demand of Working Class." The great chuche idea is the guiding idea of our revolution and the banner of victory, the author of the article says, and continues:

The chuche idea is the banner of victory, banner of glory because its essence and content are not only most scientific and revolutionary but also it reflects in an allround way the aspiration and demand of the masses of working people including the working class.

The chuche idea is precisely a great revolutionary idea expounding a correct idea, theory and method in the struggle for chajusong, the struggle for socialism and communism. This idea fully reflects the interests of the working class and other working masses. It clarifies the theory, strategy and tactics of the revolution and construction on the basis that the working class is the most independent class and most advanced leading class of the revolution which fights to free itself by its own efforts and become master of its destiny.

The chuche idea gives a guiding compass in the struggle to realise the interests of broad working masses under the leadership of the working class. For this reason the chuche idea becomes a revolutionary idea reflecting the aspiration and demand of the working class. In particular, the chuche idea clarifies the law of freeing the popular masses from all manner of subjugation and fetters of nature and society and realising their chajusong.

The theory of the national liberation revolution in the colony and the socialist revolution clarified by the chuche idea indicates a genuine road for the working masses including the working class to free themselves from national subjugation and class exploitation and build socialist system under which they enjoy an independent and creative life. And the theory of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the capture of the ideological and material fortresses of communism gives a guiding compass for the popular masses freed from exploitation and repression to liberate themselves for good from the fetters of the old idea, culture and nature.

The chuche idea is an idea which makes it possible to thoroughly defend the revolutionary principle of the working class in the revolution and construction. It correctly indicates the road to abolish national subjugation by the imperialist domination forces, the essence and inevitability of the class struggle and the strategy and tactics of the working class in the class struggle. It also illumines the thoroughgoing stand of the working class on war and peace, its strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, and the road to defend the victorious revolution from all manoeuvres of counter-revolutionary forces.

By propounding the idea that the revolution must be continued in ideological, technical and cultural fields even after the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system, the chuche idea makes socialist and communist construction advance without deviation and makes one tightly hold as ever the weapon of revolution under whatever conditions. At the same time, it makes it possible to thoroughly prevent the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialists, arm people with the communist revolutionary idea, and lead the working class party and state to strictly abide by the class principle in working out of policy and its implementation. As the chuche idea does not allow even the slightest concession with regard to the principle of the working class in the building of socialism and communism, it becomes a genuine revolutionary idea of the working class.

FULFILLMENT OF 1986 ECONOMIC TASKS URGED

SK041103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINUMN today editorially calls upon the working people to turn out in the carrying out of the economic tasks for this year.

The main tasks of socialist economic construction for this year set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year address is a programmatic guideline on which the economic guiding personnel and working people should keep a tight hold in the endeavours to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the paper says, and goes on: In his new year address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put it forward as an urgent task in the economic development of our country at present to develop rapidly the key industries and railway transport. This is an important task which we should implement thoroughly with utmost efforts. This task advanced by him fully reflects the party's intention to further strengthen the economic foundation of the country in keeping with the demand at the present time when the socialist economic construction is developing in depth to a (?new) [words indistinct]. Therefore, we should tightly grasp this task, give priority to it and subordinate everything to it this year.

All the economic guiding officials of the Administration Council and in the related domains should strictly meet the demand of the party's policy to increase state investments and concentrate efforts on the (?mining), metal and power industries and railway transport so as to reinforce the material and technical foundations of the key industries, sharply increase the production of ores, coal, iron and steel and electric power and ease the strain on railway transport. At the same time, we should direct great efforts to the development of light industry for a decisive increase in the production of consumer goods and boost agricultural and seafood production at faster pace so as to enhance the people's standard of living.

As demanded by the taean work system, economic guiding personnel of all domains and all units should give precedence to the political work, conduct in a responsible manner material supply, cooperative production and transportation, strictly enforce the cost-accounting system and give full scope to the advantages of the complex-style enterprise, thereby bringing about a great upswing in production and construction.

In conclusion the paper stresses that functionaries and working people in all domains and all units must carry their assignments to fulfillment by their own efforts, effect a new turn in the technical revolution this year by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and (?hard work).

SO YUN-SOK ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' RALLY

SK081100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The agricultural workers in Yiyon cooperative farm of Sadong District, who are overflowing with endless hope and confidence as they received the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's new year address, have risen as one in the struggle to attain the lofty targets for agricultural production this year.

On 3 January, the agricultural workers of this farm, who attained their daily target in the morning, got together and held a rally for thorough implementation of the militant tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year address and adopted a resolution to effect a new upsurge in this year's agricultural production. They appealed to the agricultural workers of cooperative farms throughout the country for socialist competition.

Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Ung-cho, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Rural Economy Committee; Yi Chong-won, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, and other personages concerned attended the rally together with members of this cooperative farm. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's new year address was conveyed at the rally amid thunderous applause of the participants.

NORTH DEMAND TO COHOST OLYMPICS 'EXCLUDED'

SK090058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Lausanne, Switzerland -- The National Olympic Committees [NOCs] of south and north Korea held the second round of talks Wednesday (Jan 8) to discuss the participation of North Korea in the 1988 Seoul Olympics. A spokesman for the south Korean delegation led by Kim Chong-ha, president of the Korean Olympic Committee, told reporters Tuesday that the inter-Korean gathering "excluded" the north Korean demand of co-hosting the Olympics from the agenda items. The two Korean NOCs met last October for the first time here to talk about the north Korean request but failed to reach an agreement.

Their second round of talks will last until Thursday. The details of the two-day meeting will be announced by Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), in a press conference Thursday.

The on-going talks, convened by Samaranch, seemed not to make any progress on the issue as to whether north Korea would go to Seoul for the Olympiad because Pyongyang toughly sticks to the demand for co-organizing the Seoul games, sources said. The Seoul spokesman said earlier that south Korea remained willing to allow north Korea to stage some "token" Olympic events but would not give in to allow Pyongyang to "co-host" the 1988 games.

YONHAP on Talks in Lausanne

SK090311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Lausanne, Switz., Jan 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The second round of inter-Korean sports talks involving North Korea's participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games opened here Wednesday. The two-day talks, sponsored by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), are being chaired by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

South Korea's chief delegate, Kim Chong-ha, president of the South Korean National Olympic Committee (KOC), said in a keynote speech that the KOC hopes North Korea will participate in the Seoul Olympics and that it will respect the IOC Charter and decisions made by the IOC General Assembly. Kim expressed his willingness to discuss the entrance of the South and North Korean teams as a single delegation in the opening ceremony of the Seoul Olympics; staging some of the men's handball, volleyball and soccer preliminaries in North Korea; setting up a course for the cycling team time-trial road races passing through both halves of the Korean peninsula; and North Korea's participation in cultural programs during the Olympic Games.

Prior to the meeting, the IOC accepted South Korea's proposal that a four-point agenda be used as formal agenda for the talks.

North Korea's chief delegate, Kim Yu-sun, president of the North Korean Olympic Committee, however, repeated Pyongyang's past demand that it be allowed to co-host the 1988 Olympics, although the IOC has already rejected the idea. He said there are both similarities and differences in the two sides' opinions about the agenda and asserted that the formation of a single inter-Korean team that would compete in the Seoul Olympics should also be discussed in the meeting. In response, South Korea's chief delegate, Kim Chong-ha, said that the formation of single inter-Korean team should be discussed exclusively between South and North Korea.

He said that the KOC has hoped for a long time that the two Koreas will participate in all international sports events as a single team and that the KOC has tried to make that happen.

In a separate meeting later between South Korean and IOC delegates, IOC President Samaranch expressed the hope that South and North Korea will make a breakthrough regarding the formation of a single inter-Korean team.

Kim Chong-ha said he is willing to meet with the North Korean side in an effort to form a single inter-Korean team, but that the various other inter-Korean talks should be considered at the same time.

The IOC delegation asked if the South Korean delegation would be willing to consider allowing North Korea to host all events of a particular sport. In reply, South Korea's chief delegate, Kim, said that his side would not consider that until North Korea withdraws its demand for co-hosting or splitting the Olympics and accepts Seoul's invitation to participate in the 1988 Olympics. The IOC delegation also held two separate meetings with the North Korean delegation. Samaranch told the North Koreans that their demand that the 1988 Olympic Games, which were awarded to Seoul five years ago, be split would violate the Olympic Charter and is therefore unacceptable to the IOC.

Samaranch will announce the details of the two-day meeting in a new conference Thursday. In the first round of the IOC-sponsored inter-Korean talks, held here last October, no agreements were reached.

OFFICIALS ON U.S. CALL FOR BOYCOTT AGAINST LIBYA

HK090810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan 9 (AFP) -- South Korea today acted [as received] coolly to the U.S. call for an economic boycott of Libya, with an official saying participation by Seoul would end the country's significant business interest there. Foreign Ministry officials said Seoul had never received any formal requests for such a move from Washington, but that South Korea's basic position was to protect its national interests in Libya. "It is evidently clear that South Korea's joining the U.S. economic boycott means an end to her interests in Libya," a senior official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, pointing out that Libya was Seoul's second largest overseas construction market after Saudi Arabia.

Five South Korean construction companies are engaged in construction work in Libya totaling some 10 billion U.S. dollars, including a 3.3 billion dollar water pipe laying project. Some 21,000 South Koreans, mostly construction workers employed by the five companies, live in Libya. The Construction Ministry reportedly has instructed South Korean construction personnel in Libya not to be disturbed by the dispute and to go ahead with their work.

CHOSON ILBO Column

SK090218 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Jan 85 p 5

[Column by Sin Yong-sok, chief of the Foreign News Department, from "Desk Column": "Developments in Libya and Korea"]

[Excerpts] Not a day goes by without an incident in the global village in which we live. The terrorist bombings in the Rome and Vienna airports that occurred toward the end of last year killed 19 people and left some 100 people wounded.

As soon as the new year set in, the news that the United States might seek military retaliation against Libya, believing that Libya was behind the terrorist acts committed at the two airports, placed the entire world on alert.

Fortunately, U.S. President Reagan shifted from his former option of taking military actions against Libya and instead decided to impose stronger economic sanctions to further isolate Libya in the international community.

While tension between the United States and Libya continued to grow from the beginning of the new year, news reports from the Western world informed the readers of how many Europeans, including Americans, are living in Libya. However, there has been no report on how many Koreans are engaged in construction work in Libya -- not a single mention, to my knowledge. At present, approximately 23,000 Korean construction workers are working on such a large-scale construction project as the building of a great waterway in Libya.

There is no doubt that not only the 23,000 or more Korean workers in Libya but also the Korean construction companies under contract with the Libyan Government, would suffer greatly should the United States take military action against Libya. A high-ranking executive official of a Korean construction company stationed in Libya says that should the dispute between the United States and Libya escalate, not only the lives of the Korean workers but also our country's economy itself will be jeopardized.

Contrary to our position regarding Libya, the trade volume between the United States and Libya has been reduced to \$400 million in 1985 from \$6 billion in 1982, since U.S. economic sanctions against Libya were put into effect. In terms of the scale of the U.S. economy, such a loss is meager.

At a time when our country is suffering from stagnant exports due to U.S. protectionist trade trends, we cannot imagine how great a hardship our country will have to swallow should U.S.-Libya tension continue to grow. In a conversation a few days ago, the Libyan diplomatic representative to Korea, (Abdul Ashied), commented: I don't understand the attitude of the Korean media, which appear to regard U.S.-Libya tension as if it had nothing to do with Korea. Where are the national interests of Korea? It remains to be seen what further sanctions the United States will impose on Libya.

Judging from President Reagan's call for an evacuation of all Americans living in Libya by the end of January, we cannot rule out the possibility that he might choose to take further sanctions against Libya. The question, however, is our position regarding U.S.-Libya tension. Our stand now is quite different from that we took with regard to the U.S. demand for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics in 1980. We may have no reason to take Libya, a country that is regarded as having stood behind terrorist acts, under our wing, but we cannot afford to let a crack open in relations with Libya, with which we have established vast economic cooperative relations.

CHON TU-HWAN MEETS WITH VISITING U.S. SENATORS

SK090315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan 9 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan met Wednesday afternoon with six U.S. senators, including John C. Danforth, chairman of the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee, at Chongwadae, the presidential residence. Chon told them that the United States has to play a leading role in "the free world" in politics and economics.

He said he hopes that the U.S. economy will recover soon because Korea has pursued the principle of free trade and has established close economic cooperation with the United States. "I am glad to meet U.S. congressional leaders -- our first distinguished guests from abroad in the new year, and it's my pleasure that you have the opportunity to understand Korea," he said.

Kum Chin-ho Meets Senators

SK090555 Seoul YONHAP in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said Wednesday that U.S. congressional efforts to exclude Korea from the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) should be restudied. Kum made the remark in a meeting with six visiting U.S. senators, including Sen. John C. Danforth, chairman of the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee, in his office.

Despite Korea's economic difficulties, Kum said, Korea has taken a position of cooperating with the United States, in order to solve the growing U.S. trade deficit, through its import liberalization policy. He said that trade protectionism is not the key solution to problems. Korea was recently shocked by strong U.S. measures, based on Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, he said. It would be desirable to solve the problems through mutual consultations rather than through these shocking measures, he added. Kum, who retained his position in Tuesday's cabinet reshuffle, welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent veto of a textile import restriction bill and asked the visiting senators to cooperate in preventing the veto from being overruled in Congress. In response, the U.S. senators, who arrived here Tuesday for a four-day visit, said that economic difficulties in the United States are worsening as trading partners impose import restrictions on U.S. products that are competitive on world markets.

CHON APPOINTS 2 SENIOR PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIES

SK090038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday appointed Kang U-hyok, governor of Chungchongbuk-do, to serve as senior presidential secretary for administrative affairs, replacing Kim Yong-nae. The President also named Kim Chong-kon, chairman of the Social Reform Commission, as senior presidential secretary for official discipline and civil service.

Kang, 45, was born in Incheon, and graduated from Seoul National University College of Law in 1962. He passed the higher civil service examination in the year. Since then he has spent most of his public service at the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Born in Seoul in 1935, Kim graduated from Yonsei University Graduate School of Public Administration. Kim, a career prosecutor, has held various important posts at the Ministry of Justice, including positions as director of the Correctional and Rehabilitation Bureau and vice minister.

TWO SECURITY AGENCY DEPUTY DIRECTORS APPOINTED

SK080945 Seoul YONHAP in English 0930 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Seoul, Jan. 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Wednesday appointed Yi Hae-ku, governor of Kyonggi Province, as first deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP).

Yi, 49, replaces Kim Kun-su, who became director of the Patriots' and Veterans' Administration Agency in a major cabinet reshuffle Tuesday. In 1982, Yi was named director of the National Police Headquarters.

The government also appointed Yi Hak-pong, 48, presidential senior secretary for civil affairs, as second ANSP deputy director. He succeeds Son Change-nae, who was reassigned as researcher for the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security. Yi hak-pong retired from the military as a brigadier general in 1980.

NEW VICE-MINISTER LEVEL OFFICIALS APPOINTED

SK090034 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday appointed Yi Sang-hui, governor of Kyongsangbuk-do, as vice minister of home affairs, and named nine other vice minister-level officials. In a reshuffle following Tuesday's change in the cabinet line-up, it also named Yu Hung-su, a lawmaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, as vice minister of transportation, and Kim Tong-sop, director of the Institute of Political Education for National Unification, as vice minister of national unification. Chong To-yong, former chief of staff of the Defense Security Command, has become chairman of the Social Reform Commission. The government also appointed Kim Yong-nae, senior presidential secretary for administrative affairs, as governor of Kyonggi-do. It named Yi Sang-pae, assistant minister of home affairs, as governor of Kyongsangbuk-do and No Kon-il, a presidential secretary for civil petition and information, as governor of Chungchongbuk-do.

The reshuffle also affected major police posts. Pak Pae-kun, director general of the National Police Headquarters, was named mayor of Inchon. He will be succeeded by Kang Min-chang, director general of the Seoul Metropolitan Police. The chief post of the Seoul Police will be filled by Yi Yong-chang director general of the Pusan Police.

Yi, 54, new vice minister of home affairs, graduated from Korea University's College of Law. He has worked as the ministry's chief policy planner, director of the Office of Forestry and major of Taegu. Yu, 48, new vice minister of transportation, has served as director general of the National Police Headquarters, governor of Chungchongnam-do and senior presidential secretary for administrative affairs. He is a graduate of Seoul National University's College of Law. Kim, 51, new vice minister of national unification, is a native of Seoul and graduated from the 12th class of the Korea Military Academy. After retiring from the Army, he has served as chief policy planner of the Board of National Unification. Chong, 50, new chairman of the Social Reform Commission, was born in Mungyong, Kyongsangbuk-do. A 14th class graduate of the Korean Military Academy, he retired as a major general.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER ON NORTH THREAT, U.S. TIES

SK090130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] New Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek said yesterday that any provocation by the north Korean Communists would be resolutely crushed to protect the lives of people and property. In an inaugural speech as the 25th defense minister, Yi said that military relations between Korea and the United States would be further stepped up in the days ahead to strengthen joint and combined strategic bonds. In addition, he said, training of all armed forces would be extensively conducted in realistic situations to help them be fully prepared to cope with the Communists.

Outgoing defense minister Yu Song-min said that all servicemen across the country are hoped to exert more efforts to deter any adventurism by North Koreans during the coming three to four years which he said are a very important period for the nation's security. The change of command ceremony for the incoming and outgoing ministers was held at the parade ground of the Army Headquarters with the attendance of chiefs of the three armed services and senior ROK and U.S. military officers. Including Gen William J. Livsey, commander-in-chief of the United Nations Command. Minister Yun served as defense minister for three years and eight months since May 1982.

KIM TAE-CHUNG CRITICIZES NKDP LEADERSHIP

SK080955 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Jan 86 p 2

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] On 8 January Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD], at a regular meeting of the CPD Standing Steering Committee, which was held for the first time in the new year, assumed an unprecedentedly critical attitude toward the struggle of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] with the ruling party, which drew special attention.

At the meeting Kim Tae-chung, pointing to the NKDP's parliamentary struggle in connection with the 1986 budget and the massive defection from the party of members of the New Conservative Group, criticized the leadership group of the party, saying "the party leadership group has done nothing in dealing with the recent situation, in which many NKDP lawmakers have threatened to defect from the party." He urged the leadership group to exert itself for the party, saying, "the NKDP faces a crucial period and, therefore, should have the firm determination to overcome this difficult time at any cost." He continued: Now is time for the NKDP to make a grave determination so as to open a genuine road for dialogue in the National Assembly and to take the initiative in leading the political situation. Thus, he expressed deep interest in the NKDP's attitude of struggle against the ruling party, on the threshold of joining Kim Yong-sam in the NKDP.

In the meantime, Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the CPD, did not express his opinion at the meeting. But after the meeting he met with Kim Tae-chung separately.

KIM TAE-CHUNG CONSENTS TO KIM YONG-SAM IN NKDP

SK090114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jan 85 p 4

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung gave his consent to Kim Yong-sam's entry into the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party when the two Kims met yesterday, it was learned. Sources at the Council for the Promotion of Democracy quoted Kim Tae-chung as saying, "The most important thing at this moment is the cooperation between us. Once you have decided to join the NDP, you should go ahead." It was learned that Kim Yong-sam will enter the NDP sometime next week as a "standing advisor" to actually control the opposition party which is now represented by Yi Min-u. Kim Tae-chung, who had his 20 year jail term suspended after two years of actual service, is "legally disqualified" for joining a political party.

Meanwhile, the CPD standing committee yesterday decided to expel six CPD member-cum NDP lawmakers who defected from the NDP late last year. They are Reps Sin Pyong-yol, Yu Kap-chong, Im Chong-ki, Sin Kyong-sul, Chong Chae-won and Han Sok-pong.

BATMONH, SODNOM RECEIVE FOREIGN ENVOYS 31 DEC

OW070913 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1532 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Dec (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; and D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar, who conveyed New Year's greetings to them.

During the visit, Comrade J. Batmonh and K. Evtimov, doyen of the diplomatic corps in Ulaanbaatar and Bulgarian ambassador to the MPR, exchanged words of greeting.

Comrade J. Batmonh said in his speech: "For our people, 1985 was a year of intense labor and was the concluding year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It can be said that, this year, we have successfully coped with set tasks and achieved notable success in socialist construction. As in the past, the multifaceted assistance and support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries was of great significance in this.

"Presently preparations for the 19th MPRP Congress are unfolding throughout the country. Our people are approaching this important event with a huge political and labor upsurge and have confidently entered (the first year of the Eighth) 5-Year Plan. "The passing year was saturated with important events in international life. It was the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism and militarism, which was widely noted by all progressive mankind [words indistinct].

"We note with satisfaction that the Soviet Union, firmly adhering to the spirit of the Geneva meeting, is doing all that is possible to ensure that the Soviet-American summit agreements materialize.

"The MPR Government wholly supports the appeal of the USSR for practical measures to be undertaken to ensure that 1986 be turned into a year in which all nuclear explosions are ended and practical improvements in solving vital problems of ensuring lasting peace and disarmament are realized. The interests of mankind urgently demand prevention of the arms race in space and its discontinuation on earth.

"In present conditions, when mankind is faced with a choice of survival or destruction, the people of the world are entitled to expect from the United States a positive response to the constructive initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union.

"The government and people of the MPR, like all peace-loving force of the world, resolutely come out for banning the arms race, barring it from space, and for averting the threat of nuclear war hanging over the world. Within this context, we welcome the peaceful proposals of other states and desire to make our utmost contribution to the cause of peace and security of people.

"We would like to express the hope that the forthcoming 1986 will become a year in which the hopes of the people are justified and their struggle for peace, disarmament, and social and economic progress is further intensified," J. Batmonh said in conclusion.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH SOVIET UNION MARKED

OWO41305 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1707 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 3 (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian people welcome the glorious 40th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the MPR and the USSR, signed in 1946, as the fete of unbreakable Mongol-Soviet friendship.

The treaty raised fraternal Mongol-Soviet relations to a more high level and opened new broader prospects for fruitful cooperation. It is deeply filled with ideas of friendship and fraternity of our peoples and promotes the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of socialist community, the consolidating of peace and security in Asia and the world over. The Mongolian working people righteously rejoice that the treaty, which is an important factor of accelerating the successful development, is being strictly put into life. In the past 20 years alone, over 600 important national economic projects were commissioned. Soviet building organisations in the MPR built and commissioned hundreds of thousands square metres floor space dwelling houses, cultural and everyday service centres, hospitals and schools. New industrial towns such as Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Bagannuur and Boro Ondor have been built.

At present, the socialist emulation drive in honour of this significant jubilee has been launched among the country's industrial, agricultural workers promoting the further strengthening of eternal Mongol-Soviet friendship and all-round cooperation. The political and labour activities of communists and all working people are being mobilized in order to successfully fulfil the planned targets of the year 1986 -- the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period.

MINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS SOVIET COOPERATION

OWO80731 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1731 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 7 (MONTSAME) -- Mining industries in Mongolia are the front line of economic cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR. Its intensive development depends on the expansion of mineral-raw materials. In years past, as a result of close cooperation with socialist community countries, first of all, with the Soviet Union, Mongolia has developed, in a large measure reserves of coal, copper, molybdenum, fluorspar. Important industrial centres have been turned into integrated plants in various parts of the country, as Erdenet Boro-Ondor, Berh and Har-Ayrag. Today, mining enterprises account for 18 percent of BNP and 40 percent of the country's export. The long-term programme of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR through the year 2000 opens greater perspectives for mining industries. Within the framework of the programme, a good deal of work will be carried out for geological prospecting to locate various deposits of tin, zinc, silver, gold, fluorspar, coal and building materials. The output of nonferrous and precious metals is to be greatly increased.

By stepping up the capacity of Mongol-Soviet joint venture "Mongolisovtvetmet" by the year 2000 Mongolia will be an important and major world producer and exporter of fluorite -- a valuable raw-material for metallurgy. The realization of long-term programme will help in bringing the equipment level of enterprises and working conditions there of closer to the adequate level of European CEMA member countries. Output of the branch by the year 2000 will be nearly doubled. In particular, development of phosphorite deposits near the Lake Hubsugul will play an important role in the industrialization process of the country.

SOVIET VETERANS DELEGATION VISITS RANGOON

BK261153 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] U Myint Maung, chairman of the Burma War Veterans Organization Central Executive Committee, at 0930 today received the visiting Soviet veterans delegation headed by Professor V.Y. Petrenko, retired lieutenant general and member of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans [SCWV]. Members of the delegation are V.G. Kostikov, a retired naval captain who is a section head in the CPSU's International Department, and V.G. Kovalev, an official of the SCWV. Also present at the meeting were U Ohn Kyi, vice chairman of the Burma War Veterans Organization Central Executive Committee; U Tun Tin, chief auditor; U Han Thein, secretary; Sergey Pavlovich Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Burma; and Colonel Kabanov, Soviet military attache. At 1400, the Soviet veterans delegation visited the Burma War Veterans Organization headquarters at University Avenue and held talks with the Burmese side headed by U Ohn Kyi. Present at the meeting were U Han Thein, Central Executive Committee secretary; U Saw Godwiller, treasurer; U Pau Khan Thang and U Peter Lazun Gawng, Central Executive Committee members; and U Maung Maung Khin, member of the Central Audit Committee. At 1900, U Myint Maung held a banquet for the visitors at the Karaweik Hall's Shwewasaung room. The Soviet delegation arrived in Rangoon by air on 24 December.

RALLY DENOUNCES KAREN REBEL ATTACK KILLING 46

BK071413 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpt] A rally to denounce the destructive insurgents was held at Myoma soccer grounds in Kya-in Seikkyi on 5 January. Present at the rally were a total of more than 3,000 people, including U Aye Thein, member of the Karen State Regional Party Committee; Colonel Tin Aye, deputy commander of the Southeast Military Command; Lieutenant Colonel San Tun, secretary of the Karen State People's Council; U Mahn Ohn Han, executive committee member of the Karen State People's Council; responsible officials of Kya-in Seikkyi township party, councils, and mass and class organizations; and people from six wards of Kya-in Seikkyi.

U Saw Aung Sein, chairman of the rally, first delivered a speech. Next, U Saw Mahn Soe, a passenger who personally witnessed the merciless attack by the Karen National Union [KNU] rebels on a Sindaw passenger boat plying between Moulmein and Kya-in Seikkyi and belonging to the Water Transport Corporation on 2 January explained the incident. The attack killed 46 passengers and wounded 136 others. A motion denouncing the insurgents was then moved by U Tin Tun, a representative of the local people. U Nyan Tun, another representative seconded the motion. The presiding chairman asked the people to support the motion, and the people unanimously supported it. The rally ended with shouts of slogans denouncing the insurgents.

A similar anti-insurgent rally was also held at Thiri grounds in Ra-an today. It was attended by U Tin Hla and U Aye Thein, members of the Karen State Regional Party Committee; Lt Col San Tun, secretary of the Karen State People's Council; U Sein Win, chairman of the Karen State Judges Committee, and members; U Saw Pan Hlaing, chairman of the Karen State Inspectorate Committee, and members; responsible officials of the Pa-an township party, councils, and mass and class organizations; and people from six wards of Pa-an township, making a total of more than 9,000 people.

7TH NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED IN PHNOM PENH

Meeting Held

BK070605 Phnom Penh SpK in French 0448 GMT 7 Jan

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 7 Jan (SPK) -- A solemn meeting was held in Phnom Penh this morning to mark the seventh anniversary of the PRK's national day (7 January).

In the presidium of the meeting were, among others, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, Hun Sen, Political Bureau member, chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission; Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Control Commission; Chea Soth, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Men Sam-an, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission and of the Organization Commission of the Central Committee; Mat Lay, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Ney Pena, Political Bureau member and first deputy minister of the interior; Nguon Nhei, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of Phnom Penh City's provisional party committee; Mean Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; Sam Sundoeun, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization; Meas Kroch, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Political Department of the KPRAF; and Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council.

Heng Samrin Address

BK081039 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, at 7 January meeting in Phnom Penh to mark the 7th anniversary of PRK national day -- recorded]

[Text] Today, together with compatriots and combatants throughout the country, we are happy to celebrate the 7th anniversary of the historic day of 7 January 1979, the day when, enjoying the considerable, disinterested, timely, and effective aid and assistance of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, all Cambodians rose up to topple the genocidal regime of Maoist Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan, and founded a state, the PRK, where the right to collective mastership of the Cambodian workers were brought into full play for the first time in the history of Cambodia. This year, we have become increasingly proud of the celebration of this anniversary in the wake of the great and brilliant victories won by the new regime. Last year saw the resounding victory of the 1984-1985 dry season and the brilliant successes in the holding of the fifth party representative congress in the country. [applause]

Beloved comrades and friends, in the past 7 years, the Cambodian revolution has been through many difficulties and hard tests and trials, won one victory after another, and opened for Cambodia and for Cambodians a new era, an era of true independence and freedom in which our workers enjoy rights as masters of the country and of their own destiny and live a happy life in an effectively progressive civilization. In the past 7 years, our enemy has relentlessly pursued its sabotage against us, resorting to all kinds of tactics in a bid to overturn our young revolutionary power.

But we have frustrated all these maneuvers and tactics -- in particular, through the resounding victory of the 1984-85 dry season in which our armed forces and our people, shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, defeated the enemy, annihilated the major bases of the reactionary Cambodians of all stripes along the Cambodian-Thai border, and firmly defended the area in order to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our beloved land of Angkor.

The 6-point political line of our party and state has become a moral force among our people, a beacon for the misled persons among the enemy ranks, leading them to return to our resolution and to their families.

Representatives from throughout the country to the fifth congress of the party evaluated these victories, learned lessons and gained experiences from the Cambodian revolution over the past 7 years, and set forth the strategic tasks and objectives of the Cambodian revolution for the new stage. This congress elected new members to the party Central Committee, thus exhibiting the advanced forces and the development of the party and of the Cambodian revolutionary movement. The victory of the party congress is the result of the 7 years of reconstruction of our party, which was sabotaged from top to bottom by the Maoist Pol Pot traitors. Now our party, with the help of the CPV, has been restored to the spirit and principles of a Marxist-Leninist party, and has heightened the ideal and good tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party, founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh. That is the result achieved in the past 7 years by the enlarged and powerful revolutionary movement of the people, the cadres, the party members, the combatants, the armed forces, all compatriots, ethnic and religious groups all over the country, all strata, mass organizations, and all levels from superior to grass-roots, who are closely united.

On the economic battlefield, production in agriculture, industry, and handicrafts has brought great results. In particular, peasants throughout the country have made every effort to overcome successive difficulties caused by flood, drought, and the enemy's sabotage. They have won a great victory in agricultural production and have actively participated in national defense. Although the land area to be used for planting crops has not reached that planned, the production of foodstuffs in 1985 was more than the production in 1983, which was a good, productive year. Through their efforts to overcome difficulties, our peasants have gained experience on intensified agricultural production, the basis for new development in coming seasons. All state institutions and all branches in charge of distribution of goods have taken on more responsibility and have made every effort to serve production and the lives of the people. Various Vietnamese sister provinces have wholeheartedly and in a timely way assisted our provinces in overcoming the difficulties regarding seeds, materials, and techniques, and have participated in the successes of the past rainy season.

In parallel with economic successes, cultural, educational, health, and social activities have stabilized the material life of our people. The fact that cultural activities in all fields have developed and are clean is a source of pride. These victories are due to the great overall and powerful forces of the Cambodian revolution, from which the fifth congress of the party representatives from all over the country gained six important experiences constituting six determinants of victory for our revolutionary cause. Two of these essential lessons -- two key factors -- are the vigorous force of national solidarity, first of all the solidarity of the workers under the leadership of the party, and the powerful force of international solidarity, primarily Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos solidarity.

Beloved comrades and friends, although the enemy has suffered great losses and is seriously weakened militarily, it has not yet given up its maneuvers to destroy our revolution.

The Beijing Chinese reactionary ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the ultrarightist reactionary forces in the Thai ruling circles, are striving to support and instigate the three groups of reactionary Cambodians in order to encourage them to rise up again. The enemy continues to carry on a war of encroachment in various forms in order to eliminate the PRK regime, a regime for which our people have sacrificed their flesh and blood to conquer and preserve in its present form.

Being in a defeated and weak situation, the enemy's military acts of destruction are more adventurous and savage. The enemy's maneuvers of destruction in the political and ideological fields are more poisonous and tricky. The enemy has tried to infiltrate into various areas where we lack vigilance in order to plunder and to try to propagate and exaggerate its tricky victories. In order to stabilize its forces, which have been weakened, the enemy has tried to shout loudly about the labels of peace and neutrality and national reconciliation, and has proposed negotiations. Concurrently, the enemy has used tricks to buy our people with money, gold, silver, goods, women and alcohol. All of these tricks have been intended to shake our people's will to struggle and to divide them. They have also been aimed at destroying the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity alliance, weakening our forces, and toppling our regime.

The years 1986 and 1987 are the first 2 years during which we should strive to build a firm base to successfully implement the 5-year program to restore and expand the economy and social activities for 1986-90. [applause]

The whole party, armed forces, and people should clearly see the significance of important goals during the 2-year period, 1986-87. These 2 years have great significance for our brilliant efforts, with all their complexities, to achieve the three strategic goals set forth by the party's fifth congress in the current new phase of the revolution. Victories during these 2 years will first be achieved locally. Therefore, party organs, state institutions, mass organizations, and armed forces, from central to local levels, should turn toward localities to serve, assist, and vigorously and quickly strengthen them through the three revolutionary movements of the masses. Changes in the masses' revolutionary movements and the firmness of localities are yardsticks of the efficiency of efforts of each service, level, and unit. Cadres and party members in every service and at every level, first of all leading cadres, should serve as examples of hard-working, patient, and enduring people. They should go to localities to carry out propaganda to disseminate every correct political line of the party and state. They should be close to the people and grasp criticisms and opinions of people and combatants to correct wrongdoings and advance the movement to serve the people and combatants. The whole party, armed forces, and people should grasp the three strategic goals, pledge to smash all reactionary forces, and strive to build real and firm revolutionary forces in every field in order to have enough strength to assume the cause of defending and building the fatherland themselves. The strategic alliance among the three Indochinese countries must be further increased. We pledge to struggle and strive to successfully achieve all the major tasks during 1986 and 1987. [applause]

In the immediate future, every service and level of each unit and each individual should strive to successfully implement the following tasks:

1. Continue to intensify the task of fighting the enemy and winning back misled persons to further weaken the enemy. All army units and defense workers, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, should intensify the task of firmly defending the fatherland's border. Every unit of regional armed forces, militiamen, and police force should strike strongly and directly at enemy remnants to ensure security inside the country. Our state authorities and people should implement well the 6-point policy of the party and state toward misled persons.

However, we should definitely punish those who are stubborn and who persist in following the enemies of the people. Our combatants should strive to actively contribute to building armed forces to defend the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

2. Vigorously advance production during the dry season and prepare for the coming rainy season. We should pledge to win success in the four economic spearheads, namely food-stuff, rubber, timber, and water products. Peasants should vigorously sell paddy to the state and fulfill their duty by making national patriotic contributions, and ensure that the request to defend and build the fatherland be fulfilled to stabilize the people's lives. Thrift and export are two major policies of the party and state. We should practice thrift as far as labor, materiel, equipment, and time are concerned. We should practice thrift in production and usage. Top cadres should lead exemplary lives and should study to raise their administrative capability. Workers should heighten the mastership and improvisation spirit to brave difficulties and expand the productivity of machines and to raise labor output and the quality of production. They should pledge to be successful from the very beginning. Every service, trade, and communication and transport effort should improve their organizational and administrative structure to better serve the people and combatants.

3. Strive to build real revolutionary forces in every field. Nurture and pay further attention to the task of training, promoting, and tempering the revolutionary attitude and working capability of cadres. Quality in the task of expanding the party should be ensured and directed toward workers, peasants, outstanding combatants and strong cadres, aimed at transforming party members into core leaders for the masses in localities and in every field. Fighting, sacrificing, and producing should be genuinely undertaken. Further increase the building of the armed forces and police to transform them into firm and dictatorial tools to defend the people, party, and state authorities. Enough attention should be paid to strengthening solidarity production groups in agriculture, fishing, and forest exploitation, which are carrying out three tasks, namely producing, fighting the enemy, and proselytizing. The cause of firmly defending national independence and building the Cambodian fatherland through stages toward socialism still faces many immediate difficulties. However, our force is binding the Cambodian nation. Combined with international solidarity, this force is powerful and immortal. International solidarity with the socialist community, with the Soviet Union as the main pillar, is the firmest support of the Cambodian revolution. The special solidarity among the three Indochinese countries is vital for the Cambodian revolution. No reactionary forces and no maneuvers, no matter how perfidious and tricky, can destroy this alliance.

On this solemn occasion, on behalf of the party, state, and front, I would like to vigorously congratulate compatriots, combatants, cadres, and party members throughout the country and Cambodian residents abroad who have appropriately contributed to the great victories of the past years. I would like to most warmly and cordially convey my sentiments to invalid combatants in particular, to families of disabled or deceased combatants who have made great sacrifices for the fatherland and people. I would like to convey my sentiments to all the children. [applause] I would like to pay homage to combatants who have valiantly and courageously sacrificed themselves for the cause of national liberation and defense of the fatherland and people. I would like to pay homage to cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army who, for many generations, have sacrificed their lives to carry out their noble internationalist duties on our soil.

On behalf of the party, government, front, and all Cambodians, I would like to express profound and sincere gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, people, and army for having provided assistance and support to the cause of our Cambodian revolution through sacrifices in flesh and blood and through their intellect. This is assistance and support which is priceless as an example of the noble proletarian internationalist spirit. [applause]

I would like to express profound gratitude to the Lao party, government, and people; to the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; and to friendly countries throughout the world and international organizations that have actively supported and assisted the cause of our Cambodian people. [applause] We pledge to constantly build the special relations and the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos revolutionary alliance and to increase solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This is our ideal, sentiment, strength, and cause. [applause] Like the SRV and the LPDR, the PRK desires to live peacefully and have normal relations with neighboring countries, with Thailand and China, and to resolve every issue between the three Indochinese countries and those of ASEAN through negotiations aimed at creating a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. Along with fraternal countries and friends, the PRK vigorously welcomes and highly appreciates the positive results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva; pledges to assist the correct and principled stand which Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, has many times affirmed. [applause]

Everything is for the cause of defending the fatherland and revolutionary gains and building the land through stages toward socialism. For the success of the three current strategic goals of the Cambodian revolution and for the success of important tasks in 1986 and 1987, every service and ministry and every level of cadres should devote themselves to localities and carry out activities aimed at strengthening them. [applause] Compatriots and combatants throughout the country should pledge and strive to win new and greater victories. [applause]

Long live the PRK, fatherland of Cambodian workers! [applause]

Long live the glorious KPRP! [applause]

Long live proletarian internationalism! [applause]

Long live peace around the world! [applause]

Party Group Visits War Monument

BK070526 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 7th national day of the PRK, on the morning of 7 January a high-ranking PRK party-state delegation laid wreaths and paid homage to the souls of the dead at the monument of fallen combatants and the monument commemorating the Vietnamese Army volunteers fallen for the cause of the Cambodian fatherland, people, and revolution.

Among those in the delegation were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; female Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission and of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy minister of interior; and Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of Phnom Penh City's provisional party committee.

Defense Ministry Meeting

BK081144 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] A grand meeting under the chairmanship of Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy minister of national defense, was held at the Defense Ministry on 6 January to mark the historic 7 January victory day. Attending the meeting were many cadres and combatants of the Defense Ministry. Also present were the Vietnamese, Lao, and Soviet military attaches and representatives of various socialist countries.

Comrade Meas Kroch read a speech noting the significance of the historic 7 January victory day, saying that it was the day that brought the light of happiness and the day that the Cambodian people were saved from the abyss of genocide. It was the day that the PRK was born, thanks to the great sacrifices made by the Cambodian people in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, who smashed and eliminated all the criminal acts.

Comrade Meas Kroch stressed: On this occasion, the KPRAF and the Cambodian people will never forget that most miserable time when our fatherland was pushed into the abyss of genocide, full of unprecedented tragedies.

In conclusion, Comrade Meas Kroch called on party members, cadres, and combatants to expand the spirit of the 7 January victory and actively participate in the struggle to smash all activities and maneuvers of the enemies, thus successfully implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress for firm defense of our national independence and building the Cambodian fatherland by gradual stages toward socialism.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of great joy and lofty determination and ended after representatives of party members, cadres, and combatants attached to the Defense Ministry pledged to make every effort to fulfill their noble tasks and role in conjunction with the combat movement to expand our mastery throughout the country and to smash all psychological maneuvers of the enemies, thus inflicting total defeat on them.

NEWSPAPERS NOTE 7TH NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

PRACHEACHON Editorial

BK061409 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1235 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 6 -- "The Kampuchean people in their rebirth have become real master of their destiny and their country," says the biweekly PRACHEACHON (PEOPLE) in its latest editorial devoted to the seventh National Day (Jan. 7) of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people, continues the paper, are very happy and deeply thankful to the socialist countries and other friendly countries in the world for their wholehearted welcome of this historic date and their high appreciation of the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people since the downfall of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot.

On the real strength of the revolution, the paper quotes the political report to the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea as saying that the past seven years have proved that the strength of the Kampuchean revolution and the revolutionary alliance between Kampuchea and Vietnam are decisive and vital to the defence of the fruits of the revolution.

The paper says that the strategic tasks defined by this crucial stage are the resolute defence of national independence and the construction of Kampuchea in gradual transition to socialism.

It highlights the important role of the party, the people and the army in effectively carrying out the fifth party congress's resolution on the general strategic tasks and on home and foreign policies at the present stage.

PRACHEACHON says in conclusion that the entire people and the entire army, confident in the clear-sighted leadership of the party and united under its banner, are determined to record new, greater exploits in taking the Kampuchean revolution to total victory and building Kampuchea into an independent, free and prosperous state.

PRACHEACON Commentary

BK070403 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Jan 86

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "The PRK's Prestige has been Enhanced with Each Passing Day in the International Arena"]

[Text] The historic victory won on 7 January 1979 by our people with the sincere assistance of the Vietnamese Army volunteers toppled the genocidal Pol Pot regime and brought about a miraculous rebirth to our country. The resounding victories recorded by our people in the new regime under the leadership of the party and Government of the PRK were made possible not only from the personal efforts of the Cambodian revolution but also from the joint moral and material assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and friends throughout the world.

Since its birth, the PRK's prestige has grown incessantly in the international arena. Forty countries and national liberation movements have recognized the PRK Government as the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people and established diplomatic relations and a multiform cooperation with our country. The fact that the Republic of India -- a country famous in movements for national liberation and independence and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement -- has officially recognized the PRK clearly proves that the more than 750 million Indian people and the people of the large number of nonaligned countries always stand by our side.

The special alliance of the three countries -- the PRK, SRV, and LPDR -- has been strengthened and enhanced. Another proof of this is the signing of the treaty on delimitation of the national border between Cambodia and Vietnam on 27 December 1985. The strategic alliance between our country and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries has developed incessantly and fruitfully.

During the past 7 years, the capital of Phnom Penh, the heart of the PRK, has been visited by many state leaders, delegations of parties, states, and mass organizations from fraternal countries, and many friends from Asian, African, and Latin American continents, as well as those from Western countries who have brought support and encouragement to us. In addition, we have held many international conferences as a platform for voicing opinion concerning peace, friendship, and cooperation with the fraternal nations and friends in the world.

One of the guests from Western countries who visited Cambodia, Gillespie Montgomery, head of a U.S. congressional delegation, said: I realize that the Cambodian people are really very happy now. It is impossible to turn this country back to the years of tragic massacres caused by the Pol Pot clique.

The voice of the Cambodian people has resounded throughout the country and in many international forums. The Cambodian revolution and the PRK have enjoyed greater support of the revolutionary movements and peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world while the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the so-called CGDK -- lackeys of the Chinese hegamonist-expansionists -- have weakened and become more seriously isolated in the international arena. It can be said that at present, aside from Beijing and its healers in Bangkok, all progressive mankind has strongly condemned the genocidal Pol Pot clique and firmly demanded its expulsion from all solutions in the region.

The PRK's rising prestige in the international arena and the profound sentiments given us by our friends have primarily emanated from the patriotic struggle which totally conforms with the aspirations and goals of struggle waged by nations in the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, and with the progressive trend of the era. Moreover, this joint support for us has increased simultaneously with the rebirth and all-round development in our country in the past 7 years. This support is also caused by the correct and good-will foreign policy of the PRK which pledges to fight for peace, friendship, independence, freedom, and social progress of all nations in the world as clearly reiterated during our party's fifth congress -- a policy in which we pledge to be ready to expand friendship and cooperation with all neighboring countries in Southeast Asia and other countries in the world regardless of our different social systems and on the basis of peace, mutual interests, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The policy of peaceful coexistence of our party and state has contributed much to all these successes.

We are entering 1986 which is the first year that we implement the resolutions of our fifth party congress and the 1st 5-year social and economic plan of 1986-90. It is the year that we struggle shoulder-to-shoulder with people in the world for the success of the international year of peace. We hold aloft the banners of national independence and socialist internationalist solidarity.

With its own strength combined with the strength of the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity and their alliance with other socialist countries, the PRK is entering its 8th year by advancing firmly on the road of defending and building its socialist fatherland in response to the persistent aspirations of our people and that of our friends near and far in the five continents.

KANGTOAP PADEVOAT Editorial

BK081254 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodia 1200 GMT 7 Jan 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "With Great Confidence and Determination"]

[Text] The 7 January anniversary -- the symbol of the victory won by the Cambodian people with the valuable assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese Volunteer Army over the genocidal Pol Pot regime -- has come. On this same day, our entire Army and people are welcoming the 7th national day of the PRK in a joyful atmosphere permeated with great price and a high sense of revolutionary vigilance.

The 7 years that have elapsed were a most difficult period, but one full of great and brilliant victories in all aspects of the Cambodian revolution. As noted in the political report at the KPRP national representative congress, through the 7 years of united struggle to defend the revolutionary gains, the Cambodian revolution's forces have been strengthened and expanded and many good factors and good experiences have been drawn. The most outstanding point and the source of pride for all Cambodian people among the many great achievements in all fields of our Army and people in this course of our struggle are the victories in the military, political, and economic fields in 1985. The year 1985 began simultaneously with our initial victories in our operations to sweep the enemy position along the Cambodia -- Thai border. The 1984-85 dry-season victories clearly attest to the irrefutable efficiency of the solidarity and combat unity of Cambodia and Vietnam and especially the combat cooperation between the KPRAF and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army. Our latest also has caused heavy defeats to the enemies, who have already suffered seriously in their insane attempts to seize our state power. They have become more desperate and have suffered wider rifts within their ranks. The 16 major enemy positions have been seized by our Armed Forces. We have put out of action about 12,000 enemy soldiers and seized 15,000 weapons and thousands of metric tons of war material. What was unusual in comparison with previous years was that last rainy season our Armed Forces and our fraternal Vietnamese forces continued to firmly control all those captured positions. The enemies have thus lost their support bases, been cut off from their superiors, and compelled to flee into Thai territory. Moreover, having grasped the party and state's 6-point policy toward misled persons, many enemy soldiers who sneaked into the interior of the country have repented and turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities. Within only a little over 10 months, from January to October 1985, about 4,170 misled persons deserted the enemy ranks and returned to live with our revolution, the people, and their families. Local authorities and people have given them a warm welcome and assistance. The correct policy of our party and state has made our people more confident. Thanks to their high sense of political and revolutionary awareness, our people throughout the country have actively joined in the triple revolutionary movement, particularly in the national defense labor and combat against the enemies.

The most outstanding point in our country's political life in 1985 was the success of the fifth party congress, which correctly assessed the Cambodian revolutionary situation over the past 7 years and set targets for important tasks to be carried out in the coming years.

Although in the past nature was unfavorable to our rainy-season rice production, we have achieved quite satisfactory results in this field. Our peasants throughout the country have strived to surmount obstacles from drought and floods and have been striving to collect their produce. They have also striven to sell their surplus crops to the state. We have also made outstanding achievements in other fields. For example, in the educational field about 1.7 million students are attending school in the 1985-86 academic year.

Our victories during the past 7 years, particularly in 1985, have reflected the great advance of our revolution and our superiority over the enemies. However, despite such heavy defeats, the enemies still cling to their insane ambitions, and their maneuvers are as perfidious as ever. This is why the fifth party congress has set forth heavy, difficult, and complicated tasks for the coming years, particularly in 1986 and 1987 -- the years of new, numerous tests and trials that require the entire party, entire Army, and entire people to double their efforts to realize and even overfulfill all resolutions adopted by the party congress. First of all, our Armed Forces must constantly heighten vigilance against all perfidious maneuvers and schemes of the enemies, pledge to strive to surmount all obstacles and difficulties, link closely to the combatants, and work in the service of the combatants. At the same time, we must strive to enhance our sense of self-assistance, seek more knowledge, train ourselves well in revolutionary ethics, and increase our combat capabilities to advance toward fulfilling our tasks of defending our fatherland and revolutionary gains by ourselves. While increasing national unity, we must enhance proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly the Cambodia-Vietnam special soldiarity and strategic alliance -- the essential factor ensuring all victories for our revolution. Our KPRAF join in welcoming the 7th anniversary of our PRK's national day with full confidence in our revolutionary forces and with determination to fulfill successfully the tasks to defend our fatherland and revolutionary gains and to build our fatherland in gradual stages through a transitional period toward genuine socialism.

REPORT ON KOMPONG THOM FORCES OPERATIONS

BK081034 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] During the past week, the armed forces and militia units in Kompong Thom Province, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, launched sweeping operations against the Pol Pot-Son San-Sihanouk enemies in all areas, including mountaineous and forest areas. We put out of action 73 enemies -- including 43 killed, 14 captured, and 9 wounded -- and seized 17 weapons.

In addition to attacking the enemies, we persuaded seven misled persons to return to the fold. They brought along 3 weapons and 137 rounds of assorted ammunition.

VONADK: ADDITIONAL REPORT ON TAKEO TOWN MUTINY

BK070810 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] There was cooperation among the poeple, our army, and Cambodian soldiers during the attack on Takeo Town on 28 December 1985 [date as heard]. Two hundred Cambodian soldiers mutinied and fought the Vietnamese enemy soldiers at their positions. Due to this cooperation, we were able to attack the Vietnamese enemy -- the result of which we broadcast on 1 January. The mutiny of Cambodian soldiers played an important role in this attack.

Would all Cambodian soldiers everywhere please follow the example of your colleagues of the 1st and 2d regiments of the 2d division posted at Anlung Reap and Cambodian soldiers at Takeo town who mutinied and fought against the Vietnamese enemy.

ECONOMIC COORDINATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

BK081130 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane, January 8, (OANA-KPL) -- A protocol on coordination of the national economic plans for 1986-90 between the Lao PDR and the GDR was signed here on January 7. According to the signed protocol, the first of this nature reached between the two countries, the GDR is to cooperate with Laos in coffee production and timber cutting. The GDR is to provide credits to Laos in purchasing road-building machinery. The two sides, outlines the protocol, are to step up exchange of goods. Signatories to the protocol were, on the Lao side, Sali Vongkhamsoo, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and, on the GDR side, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission [sentence as received] During the cordial and fraternal talk, Kaysone Phomvihan highly evaluated the fruitful implementation of the cooperation plans and mutual assistance between Laos and the GDR in the past years. The LPRP general secretary also wished the delegation a successful visit and hoped that the fraternal relations of friendship and militant solidarity and the future cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries be further developed. The GDR delegation left here for home on the same day and it was sent off at the airport by Sali Vongkhamsoo, [GDR Ambassador to Laos Dietrich] Jarck and other high ranking Lao officials.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO LEAVES FOR CEMA CONFERENCE

BK081136 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane, January 8, (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao PDR led by Sali Vongkhamsoo, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the state Planning Committee, left here yesterday for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Lao delegation is to attend a conference of the State Planning Committees of the members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance as an observer. The conference is to be held in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City on January 8 to 13, 1986. The conference will work out better coordination measures in the frame work of the new five-year state plans among fraternal CMFA countries on the basis of socialist international labour division.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO ATTENDS BURMESE RECEPTION

BK081134 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane, January 8 (KPL) -- U Sai Thaw Dar, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and his wife, on January 3, organized here a reception to commemorate the 38th independence day of Burma (January 4). Among those present at the reception were Sali Vongkhamsoo, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Planning Committee; Khamphai Boupha, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other senior officials. Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations here were also present at the reception.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES THAI-CHINESE COLLUSION

BK080422 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary: "The Thai-Chinese Collusion is of No Benefit Whatsoever to the Thai People"]

[Text] China will employ strong measures to help Thailand drive out the Vietnamese Armed Forces in Cambodia. This is the statement made by PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian when he paid a visit to Thailand on 26 December 1985. Public opinion in general regarded the statement of the Chinese foreign minister to use strong measures to drive out the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia as a new provocative act against the PRK and the SRV which arrogantly runs counter to the trend toward peace in this region. This is because everyone fully knows that the presence of the Vietnamese Armed Forces in Cambodia is not aimed at occupying that country but saving the Cambodian people from the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Fulfilling the friendship treaty signed between the PRK Government and the SRV Government and with the consent of the Cambodian people of all strata, the Vietnamese Armed Forces will continue their presence in Cambodia to coordinate with the Cambodian Army and people to resist the sabotage acts of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnants and to defend and reconstruct their nation. Once the threats -- wherever they come from -- against the PRK come to an end, the Vietnamese Armed Forces will be unconditionally withdrawn from that country. Therefore, it is now starkly clear that the presence of the Vietnamese Armed Forces in Cambodia does not pose any threat to any country, including Thailand. Leading political figures in Indonesia and some ASEAN countries reaffirmed their views that the immediate and lasting threats in Southeast Asia do not come from Vietnam, but from China. These views are absolutely correct and conform to current reality. This is because no matter how much the Beijing ruling figures try to extend the gesture of friendship toward the ASEAN countries, it is only a temporary strategy. Their strategy of swallowing and setting up the hegemonist rule in Southeast Asia has not changed. Developments in recent years and at present have clearly proved that the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have pursued a two-faced policy. On the one hand, they pretend to be very friendly toward the ASEAN countries while, on the other hand, they have assisted and supported the Maoist elements to consistently carry out subversive activities against them. Toward Thailand in particular, even though Beijing has declared cessation of its support to the Thai Maoist movement and to dismantle the Voice of the People of Thailand radio, it is actually continuing to render support and assistance to this movement in various new forms. However, it is deplorable that in the past as well as at present the Bangkok ruling circles have failed to understand the cunning tricks of the Beijing ruling clique and the consequences of their collusion even more in various fields -- beginning with setting up trade relations and then to political relations. And now they are openly setting up military collusion.

Hong Kong's FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW magazine recently disclosed that Thailand and Chi China have set up a telephone link between the Chinese Armed Forces command in Kunming and the Thai military Supreme Command in Bangkok under the direct responsibility of General Athit Kamlang-ek. This collusive act is extremely detrimental to peace in this region. Any interested parties who keep abreast of the developments in this region must remember very well that whenever the Indochinese countries advance reasonable proposals to resolve the Cambodia problem through political means, the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists immediately try to find ways to oppose them.

At the same time, the ultrarightist reactionaries to Bangkok wage propaganda campaigns to turn black into white regarding the situation in Cambodia with a view to dimming a chance to hold negotiations in order to prolong the tense situation in this region. Each time they make preparations to assist the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnants and other reactionary Cambodian groups to disturb peace in Cambodia, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries make false accusations against Vietnam to mislead world public opinion to misunderstand that country.

Since the beginning of the 1985 dry season, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have launched a series of slanderous propaganda campaigns against Vietnam, for example by accusing it of mustering forces along the Cambodian-Thai border and of planting landmines on Thai soil and using poisonous gas against the Cambodian people. More overtly, they recently hired and organized a number of hooligans to stage a protest demonstration against the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok. All these are the slanderous acts committed by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to create false impressions among public opinion toward Vietnam and to cover up their new terrorist scheme to revive the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnants after suffering heavy losses so that they can continue disturbing national construction by the Cambodian people.

The acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in colluding with the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to oppose the Cambodian people and the other Indochinese peoples are of no benefit to the Thai people and peace in this region. The results the Thai people will receive from the collusion between the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists are more difficulties, chaos, and war. Public opinion in Thailand once said that the Bangkok administration's involvement in the situation in Cambodia and its service to China would only invite an enemy into its own home.

PASASON COMMENTS ON THAI ECONOMIC 'CRISIS'

BK081204 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Undated PASASON commentary: "The Crisis That the Thai Government Is Unable To Resolve"]

[Text] Even though the present Thai Government has been reshuffled four times, it has failed to resolve the economic problems that directly affect the well-being of the Thai people, especially workers and farmers. Following the devaluation of the baht currency in early 1985, prices of Thai goods have been declining gradually. Moreover, Thailand's primary trade partner -- the United States -- has also adopted a measure to restrict imports of Thai fabrics, causing hardships to over 200,000 Thai textile workers.

In the meantime, paddy prices are also decreasing daily. At present, this problem has not been resolved. According to Western radio reports, on the morning of 7 January several thousand Thai farmers from many provinces staged a protest in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, to air dissatisfaction over low paddy prices. In addition, a large number of planters from many provinces in the central region joined the farmers with 20 truckloads of pineapples, which were dumped on the streets in Bangkok to protest low pineapple prices.

Faced with this insoluble crises, the government authorities concerned seemed indifferent to looking for an answer. They tried instead to shirk their responsibility to do so. Some high-ranking officials in government circles and many leaders of the political parties in Thailand even voiced their dissatisfaction with the government. They said that the cabinet might resign en masse because of their dissatisfaction with the way the government is trying to solve the economic problems, which have been worsening.

All this shows not only the insoluble crisis in the social and economic situation, but also the internal conflicts among the Thai ruling circles. It is worthy of note that, while the Thai economy is facing a severe crisis, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have blindly served the military policy pursued by the imperialists and the international reactionaries. This can be seen from the fact that a large sum of the national budget, which should have been spent on solving economic problems and improving the Thai working people's living conditions, has been spent implementing the arms race scheme and serving the expansionist-hegemonist policy. According to fiscal figures released by the Thai Government, the 1986 nearly 40 billion baht have been earmarked for military budgets, which is equivalent to one-fourth of the national budget. In addition, the Thai Government is obligated to repay an estimated 27,000 million baht in foreign debts.

It is clear by now that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have not paid attention to resolving the current economic problems, especially the lower prices of paddy and other agricultural products turned out by the majority of the Thai people. Instead, they have only served the war policy of the imperialists and are ambitious to implement an expansionist scheme against neighboring countries. As a result, the economic crisis in Thailand will never be resolved. On the contrary, the problem will worsen. Thai farmers and planters will continue to fight for their living. This is the lawland undeniable right of the Thai people, who are the owners of their country.

PASASON HAILS 'GROWTH' OF PRK IN PAST 7 YEARS

BK090411 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 7 Jan 86

[PASASON 7 January article: "Seven Years of Growth and Strength of the PRK]

[Text] While welcoming the international year of 1986 -- a significant year for world peace, the fraternal Cambodian people are also joyously celebrating the historical day of their nation, the 7th founding anniversary of the PRK. Over the past 7 years -- the period during which the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique has become a stateless group -- the Cambodian people under the talented and capable leadership of the KPRP have begun to build a new life, to restore the economy, and to develop culture and society which was devastated by the barbarous acts of the murderous Pol Pot clique in the past, thus gradually bringing prosperity to their country.

Beginning on 7 January 1979 -- the day the Vietnamese volunteer forces began to fulfill their international obligations by rescuing the Cambodian people from the genocidal danger and after which the PRK Government, which is the sole legitimate government trusted and loved by the Cambodian people, came to rule and administer the country and to lead the Cambodian people in defending and building the country -- the revolutionary movement of the development of the Cambodian revolution in the cause of national defense and national construction has achieved a new face. This is the face of changing into a bright future full of confidence, thus making world public opinion truly understand the current undeniable reality in the PRK.

The Cambodian people have gradually taken the initiative in all affairs and have scored one victory after another in defending and building the country. At present, they have become self-sufficient in foodstuffs and grain production. Out of over 2 million metric tons of paddy harvested in the main rice season this year, some 240,000 metric tons have been sold to the state. At the same time, an estimated 150,000 hectares of land have been cleared for growing substitute crops. The planting of rubber trees and the development of the marine economy, which are strong factors in the national economy, have also been effectively promoted.

This year alone, the Cambodian people have managed to harvest an estimated 13,000 metric tons of raw rubber and to catch some 60,000 metric tons of marine products. In addition, they have also raised over 4 million head of cattle and pigs. Industrial work has also been restored and reactivated to carry out normal production to produce goods to meet some demands by the people. Communications and transport work, which is the sharp tool of the economy, has been extensively developed as has education, cultural, and public health work. The victories in all fields scored by the fraternal Cambodian people over the past 7 years are closely linked to the victories in the national defense field. In the past dry season, the Cambodian Army and people managed to gloriously wipe out the sanctuaries of the Pol Pot remnants along the Cambodian-Thai border, thus creating favorable conditions for ensuring the rehabilitation of the national economy and testifying to the nation's growth and strength. All these great and firm victories have served to heighten the honor and prestige of the PRK in the international arena, thus receiving clear-cut recognition from all progressive and justice-loving nations throughout the world. The Lao party, Government, and people regard these victories as their own.

On the auspicious occasion of the seventh founding anniversary of the PRK, we wish the fraternal Cambodian people under the leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin new greater successes in fulfilling the tasks of defending and building the country so as to enable the land of Angkor to exist and remain strong forever, thus becoming a significant contribution to making the friendship and special cooperation between Laos and Cambodia and among Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam grow and bear fruit continually, and allowing the Marxist-Leninist beacon to glow brilliantly in Indochina and to become a glorious model for all oppressed nations in Southeast Asia. The Lao people strongly believe that the cause of national defense and national construction of the Cambodian people, which has been carried out on a firm basis in the past 7 years, will create a new posture for the PRK to march forward incessantly.

PASASON URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF 1986 STATE PLAN

BK061426 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Jan 86

[PASASON 2 January editorial: "Strive To Successfully Implement Various Tasks and Objectives of 1986 State Plan"]

[Text] The ninth plenary session of the third LPRP Central Committee, held in Vientiane on 17 December, ended with glorious success on 30 December 1985. This is an event of great importance in the political life of the entire Lao people, as the session reviewed and drew experience on the country's revolutionary activities in all respects in the past 10 years, including the implementation of the first 5-year state plan ending in 1985, and as it defined the direction, tasks, and main objectives of the economic and social development of the country for the next 5 years, or from 1986 to 1990, and from now to the year 2000. At the same time, the session observed and assessed the situation in 1985 and agreed on the direction, tasks, and expected figures of the 1986 state plan. Various documents of the session are of great significance in both theory and practice. They illuminate the path for our entire party, Army, and people to further strive to win new successes in the cause of defending and building the socialist fatherland.

In 1985, with the determination to fulfill the resolutions of the seventh session of the party Central Committee, through emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome two great historical days of the country -- the 30th anniversary of the founding of the LPRP and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR -- our entire party, Army, and people made new efforts and won many new successes, thus contributing to realizing some main objectives of the first 5-year state plan and ensuring favorable and steady changes to the situation in all respects in the country.

Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party, our people throughout the country have closely united and taken the initiative in checking the enemy's sabotage and subversive activities, successfully and firmly defending the border and the country's territorial integrity and better ensuring order and security in the society, particularly during the celebration of the two historical days. In the economic sphere, we have recorded basic achievements serving as a firm basis for our advancement in the years to come. New steps of development have been taken in the cultural, social, educational, and public health work, contributing to the aggregate strength of the whole nation which is ceaselessly advancing. This has become a factor clearly affirming that our country has the willpower and sufficient ability to defend and build the country, that our party leadership is correct and clear-sighted, and that international support for our just cause is great.

Nevertheless, the situation in the world and in the region will continue to develop in a complex manner. On the path of advancement to resolve the problem of who is winning over whom between two lines -- socialism and capitalism -- we will continue to face many difficulties. Therefore, we must positively develop the victories we have won, effectively utilize the experience we have gained, and strive to solve the remaining problems in order to ensure the steady advancement of our revolutionary cause. Mainly, we must positively implement the 1986 line adopted at the ninth plenary session of the party Central Committee.

To realize the various tasks and objectives of the 1986 state plan, the entire party, Army, and people must profoundly perceive the contents and spirit of the ninth plenary session and strive to compete in extensive, profound, and effective revolutionary movements to successfully implement the tasks and objectives of the 1986 state plan, to build a new position for the successful implementation of the second 5-year state plan, and to record achievements to honorably welcome the Fourth LPRP Congress. Meanwhile, we must continue to go to the grassroots to consolidate and improve the system of the proletarian dictatorship from the grass-roots level and upward; effectively ensure defense work; concentrate on building and developing the main economic sectors; promote agricultural, forestry, and industrial production; produce consumer goods and goods for export; positively develop communications and transport networks; resolutely resolve difficulties concerning the circulation and distribution of goods; implement a new management mechanism; raise the quality and efficiency levels of the movements of all work, branches, localities, and grassroots; and go a step forward in normalizing, pacifying, and improving the people's material and cultural life. Based on the development of our hidden potential and our goal of self-reliance as well as the spirit of building strength by ourselves, we must further **strengthen** our all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries. This is a correct and consistent principle of our party in the line of looking to the east [Vietnam].

The ninth plenary session of the party Central Committee provided a clear direction for the implementation in the new period of political tasks by all branches of work and localities. However, to ensure the realization of the contents and spirit of this important session, it is necessary to make all cadres, state employees, and people firmly grasp the basic contents of the various documents approved at the session, positively and strictly implement the party's resolutions and instructions and state laws and regulations, and contribute to strengthening the unity within the party on the basis of the party's revolutionary line and attitude. Various party committees, cadres, and party members must thoroughly understand the significance of this session so that they can achieve maximum results in carrying out its decisions and spirit.

ATHIT-ARMITAGE MEETING ON JOINT EXERCISES

BK090713 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek today granted an interview to newsmen at the City Security Command on his meeting with visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Armitage. He said the U.S. assistant secretary of defense paid a courtesy call on him, and they also discussed the joint military exercise to be held in Thailand and the joint logistics plan. The U.S. assistant secretary of defense expressed satisfaction over last year's joint exercise. This year's naval exercise will consist of troops landing and logistic supply operations, as did last year's. The supreme commander said they did not discuss U.S. military assistance during the meeting as this is to be carried out under a plan.

As for the U.S. assistant secretary of defense's visit to Vietnam, Gen Athit said the visit was meant for talks about U.S. prisoners and MIA's in the Vietnam War and has nothing to do with the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border. Anyway, he said, Richard Armitage's visit to Thailand shows that the United States pays great attention to the situation in Thailand.

FARMERS CONTINUE TO DEMAND MEETING WITH PREM

BK081025 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 8 Jan 86 p 2

[Excerpt] The protesting farmers late this morning called a press conference to pledge to continue their demonstration, and demanded a meeting with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. "We want a concrete assurance from him (Gen Prem) of when and how the paddy price would reach 3,000 baht per ton," the farmers said at the conference.

The group leaders, village headman Chaloem Panchopsin and Suthep Sangkhachan, both of Suphan Buri, said they would definitely not give up and that more farmers were on their way into Bangkok to join forces with them. While only a few hundred farmers were seen at the gathering, the group claimed that thousands were still in Bangkok but "have gone to other places and will soon be back." "The protest is certainly not over and about 500 farmers from Phichit will arrive in the city today," the leaders said.

They said that they were still not satisfied with Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek's pledge to resign if the price scheme fails. "We are not here to ask him to resign, but to ask what the Government would actually do and when the rice prices would actually go up," they said.

At press time some men arrived to whisk the farmers' leaders away, it was believed, to the Chat Thai Party headquarters. It was speculated that the opposition party wanted to coordinate the farmers' action and to help draft a letter requesting a meeting with the Prime Minister. The men said before leaving the conference that even though they may get to meet Gen Prem, "Only a satisfactory answer would convince us to go back home."

Chat Thai MPs at the gathering explained that it was their responsibility to take care of the people who elected them to the House.

Earlier reports said that most of the more than 3,000 protesting farmers returned home late last night with transportation arranged by Uthai Thani MP (Siam Democratic Party) Col Phon Roengprasoetwit.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS SURPLUS IN U.S. TRADE BALANCE

BK080805 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Thai-U.S. trade relations have turned to a new page with Thailand gaining a surplus in trade with that country for the first time in 10 years. According to the Business Economics Department, during the first 8 months of last year Thailand earned 25.6 billion baht from exports to the United States while importing 20.7 billion baht worth of goods from that country. This resulted in the trade surplus of 4.9 billion baht on the Thai side. The department also reported that trade between Thailand and the United States had expanded fourfold during the past 10 years. During those years the report said Thailand lost all along except for the first 8 months of last year. It also said that Thai exports gained only little benefit from the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences as Thai goods under those GSP categories are currently exported in small number. However, the report said prospects are still bright for some Thai export items, such as electrical circuit boards, canned seafood, gemstones, and toys.

NAEO NA VIEWS KHUKRIT, FARMERS, COUP RUMORS

BK081058 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 8 Jan 86 P 4

[Editorial: "The Situation"]

[Text] Those who look at the situation superficially may be alarmed by what is going on now. The resignation of M.R. Khukrit Pramot as leader of the Social Action Party necessitating a cabinet reshuffle, protests by farmers at Government House, and all kinds of rumors -- including a one of a coup d'etat or a dissolution of Parliament -- created confusion and anxiety among those hearing about them. Not only is the general public confused, but Supreme Commander and Army Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek openly admitted confusion. Anyway, what really is the situation at present?

The trouble in the Social Action Party has existed for a long time. It only reached a decisive point when M.R. Khukrit Pramot resigned as party leader. The problems of the Social Action Party may affect the government's stability somewhat, but the party itself as well as the government can find a solution through parliamentary politics.

As for the protests by farmers, the authorities must determine the farmers' real problems or discover whether they are merely being exploited for political purposes. The problem can be solved if its cause is known. If the farmers are being exploited for political purposes, they can be controlled because such protests are simply a provocation.

As for the rumor of a coup, as we know, most soldiers believe that we can solve national problems, both domestic and foreign, only by achieving democracy in the country. Another factor is that it is now harder to stage a coup that it used to be because coup plotters would get no support at all. There is also a question of how long they can remain in power after a successful coup.

Following that line of thinking, we can conclude that despite all the crises and confusion, there is nothing to worry about in the present situation.

Our country is presently facing serious economic problems. Political problems will not improve the scene. They will create uncertainty for both Thai and foreign investors. The government and its agencies concerned must urgently try to settle the problems and clarify the situation for the public.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER OFFERS FIRST COUP TESTIMONY

BK090131 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi who was reportedly forced to join an abortive coup attempt last Sep 9 told the court yesterday that he opposed the use of the air force in the power play at that critical time.

ACM Praphan, the first prosecution witness, testified that he told coup suspects former Supreme Commander Gen Soem Na Nakhon and former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at the coup headquarters at about 10 am he would never agree to the use of the air force in the coup headquarters because the force must be kept to defend the country only. The two coup suspects agreed with his argument, the witness said. He said he raised the issue because he was aware of the possibility of a violent power play and the fact that if air power was employed, the outcome would be "extremely destructive."

At about the same time, the air force chief said, he overheard fugitive coup suspect Col Manun Rupkachon mention to Gen Soem twice that he wanted some air force aircraft to fly over the capital in a show of force to boost the rebel troops' morales and intimidate loyalist troops. Col Manun assured that no violence would break out as a result of the use of the aircraft, according to the witness. "I said it's useless as Gen Soem kept quite," he said. Col Manun's suggestion was made before and after the shoot-out at the First Infantry Division in the morning.

The prosecution witness said that he was wakened up at about 3 am on September 9 by his servant to encounter fully-armed air force officers -- Flight Lieutenant Ekkarat Saranurak and Master Sergeant Prawat Phaetrat. Flight Lieutenant Ekkarat told the witness that the "Revolutionary Party" invited him to a meeting and apologized for "having to follow superiors' order." according to the witness. ACM Praphan said that he was taken to the coup headquarters situated at Building 604 in the Superior Command where he was greeted by Col Manun and Gen Soem, whom he said were apparently absorbed in stacks of documents on the desk in front of him. He said that it was about 5 am then.

Inside the convention room where he and Gen Soem stayed, ACM Praphan said he heard Gen Soem asked Col Manun whether "Yot" and "Kriangsak" had arrived. The witness said he heard somebody responded that they were trying to reach the two people whom ACM Praphan said he thought to be Gen Kriangsak and former Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Yot Thephatsadin Na Ayutthaya. He said that at about 5 am Gen Yot clad in a green military fatigue arrived. Gen Kriangsak, also donned in a green fatigue, joined them soon afterwards. Others who entered the hall were ACM Arun Promthep who was assigned by Gen Soem to take care of the coup party's statements orders, Deputy Supreme Commander Adm Supha Kochaseni, Gen Bunyarit Thatthranon and ACM Krasae Intharat.

Gen Soem was seen checking the coup party's statements and passed them to the high-ranking military officials, including the witness, sitting around the long table for comments, he said. He added that he asked Gen Soem to delete an order closing down Don Maung International Airport. "I told him, 'Sir, this is not good because it will cause unnecessary panic and economic damage.' He agreed and said 'delete it'," ACM Praphan said. He said he could not remember who else were in the room.

The court suspended the testimony by the witness at about 12:20 pm and set tomorrow morning as the date to continue the hearing.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON LIBYA

BK081758 Hanoi VNA in English 1729 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 8 -- The Vietnamese people and government vehemently condemn the U.S. and Israel's intensified armed provocations against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and firmly demand that they put an immediate end to their hostile policy toward Libya and other Arab countries, says a statement released by a spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry here today.

The statement says: Following the disclosure by the American press of CIA's plans against Libya, over the past few days under the pretext of retaliating the so-called Libya's support for international terrorism, the United States and Israel have overtly made armed provocations against Libya. They have sent many war planes and warships to the Mediterranean Sea and intensified their military encirclement and aggressive threat against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Obviously, the statement goes on, the recent aggressive statements and acts of the U.S. authorities and the Israeli expansionists against Libya, Syria, Palestine and other Arab countries have made it ever clearer that it is the U.S. and Israel who are pursuing the policy of state terrorism against the security, peace and progress of nations. These above-said acts of the U.S. [word indistinct] are seriously threatening the Libyan people's national sovereignty and independence and have constituted a gross challenge to the progressive public in the world and seriously violated international laws and the U.N. Charter.

The statement says:

The Vietnamese people and government reiterate their close solidarity with and strong support for the Libyan people and other Arab countries in their struggle against all aggressive plots and moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists to firmly safeguard their national independence and sovereignty.

PASASON CITED ON WU VISIT TO THAILAND

BK080347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Commenting on Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's visit to Thailand in late December, the Lao paper PASASON on 3 January said: This is a new manifestation of the collusion between the ultrarightist group in the Thai leadership and Chinese expansionist-hegemonists against the three Indochinese countries, thereby threatening peace in the region. The commentary stressed: To justify this collusion, both Bangkok and Beijing have sought to distort the truth about the Cambodian situation and the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer Army in Cambodia. To draw in more Thai reactionaries, Beijing has consistently and vociferously said it has stopped supporting the pro-China movement; in reality, Beijing still continues assisting this movement.

The Thai ultrarightist group has intentionally ignored this Beijing attitude of [words indistinct] which is aimed at drawing Thailand into Chinese expansionist and aggressive policy. Starting from trade relations, Bangkok has also colluded with China politically. Thailand is advancing toward having military collusion with the Chinese expansionists.

Whenever Indochinese countries have made rational and proper proposals for solving the Cambodian issue and for peace and stability in the region, Beijing slandered this effort and Bangkok promptly supported Beijing. As in the past several years, all allegations and sabotage activities of Beijing and Bangkok are aimed at boosting the morale of the Pol Pot remnant troops and other disintegrating Cambodian reactionaries in order to use them to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people.

COMMUNIQUE RECOUNTS PRC'S 1985 'WAR CRIMES'

BK081737 Hanoi VNA in English 1648 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 8 -- The commission for investigation of Chinese expansionists and hegemonists war crimes against Vietnam has issued the following communique on China's war crimes in 1985 against Vietnam:

In 1985, the reactionaries within the Chinese ruling circles continued with their hostile policy towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam through more and more perfidious schemes and tricks and through the combination of their multi-faceted war of sabotage with the border-nibbling war, committing many new crimes against the Vietnamese people:

1 -- In order to divert public opinion at home and abroad and cover their war crimes, the Chinese reactionaries, on the one hand, raised a hue and cry about their wish to restore the Sino-Vietnamese friendship and preserve stability and peace along the two countries common border, and, on the other hand, kept a large number of their troops along the Vietnamese-Chinese border, including many Army corps and regular divisions, many of which have been mobilized from various great military region. Chinese troops were mostly concentrated on areas opposite the Vietnamese provinces of Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang and Lang Song, besides, they sent more war planes to the air-fields near the Vietnamese border, transported a large quantity of equipment and war means close to the border, consolidated their fortifications and built more roads even on Vietnamese hills they have illegally occupied, in order to maintain permanent pressure on Vietnam and permanent tension all along the Sino-Vietnamese border. [sentence as received]

Each time before implementing their border-nibbling attacks, the Chinese rulers slanderously charged Vietnam with invading China, thus forcing it to fight back for self-defence. Many delegations of Chinese high-ranking officials toured the border areas either to inspect battleground or to arouse anti-Vietnam feelings among the Chinese people and army. At the same time, many Chinese leaders times and again arrogantly stated that they would give Vietnam a second lesson or would keep the permanent state of confrontation in the Sino-Vietnamese border area, etc.

2 -- The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists continuously carried out their land-nibbling war, grabbing each piece of land and each hill of Vietnam in the border area. They moved border posts to change the status quo on the border-line as provided for in the 1887 and 1895 accords, and heavily shelled many northern border areas of Vietnam:

-- On many occasions, Chinese troops of battalion or regiment size, covered by artillery, mounted attacks in an attempt to seize a number of Vietnamese areas in Vi Xuyen District (Ha Tuyen Province) and Ha Lang District (Cao Bang Province). In the district of Vi Xuyen alone, Chinese troops conducted 150 land-grabbing attacks last year.

-- Chinese gunners fired more than one million rounds of artillery, mortar, rocket and other fire arms on many places in the Vietnamese northern border region, some of which lie from 10 to 20 km inside Vietnam, especially in January, February, March, June, July and September. The district of Vi Xuyen (Ha Tuyen Province) alone was subjected to 20 shellings with more than 800,000 artillery and mortar rounds; some of the shellings lasted 10 days. In some cases, they conducted extermination shellings averaging 50,000 rounds a day on the villages of Thanh Thuy, Thanh Duc, Phuong Tien, Minh Tan, etc.

-- Hundreds of Chinese spies and many groups of scouts and commandos made 285 incursions into six northern border provinces of Vietnam to gather intelligence, conduct psychological warfare, lay ambushes, kidnap Vietnamese cadres and civilians, and sabotage Vietnam's economic construction through many devious acts, including forest burnings.

-- Chinese warships and armed boats on nearly 500 occasions intruded into Vietnamese waters from Quang Ninh to Binh Tri Thien Province (central Vietnam) to conduct espionage activities and threaten Vietnamese life and daily work.

-- Chinese aircraft made hundred of flights close to the Vietnamese border, some of which intruded from five to ten km deep into the airspace of Lai Chau, Ha Tuyen and Cao Bang provinces. All these above-mentioned criminal acts committed by the reactionaries within the Chinese land border with China and caused heavy losses in lives and property to the Vietnamese people. Ninety-two people were killed, 167 were wounded and 30 others were kidnapped to China. Five hundred houses of the people, three basic general schools and more than 20,000 hectares of food and industrial crops, orchards and timber forests were destroyed. More than 1,000 buffaloes, cows, oxen, horses and a great quantity of other domestic animals were slaughtered or taken to China.

3 -- Most recently and barbarously, during the flood season the Chinese expansionists dropped mines into rivers flowing to Vietnam from China in order to kill civilians and disrupt the Vietnamese people's peaceful labour. Since May 1985, Chinese mines exploded on more than 100 occasions in the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Vinh Ph , Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh and Hai Hung, and the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong, watered by the Lo (clear) and Red rivers, killing more than 30 people and wounding 60 others.

4 -- The reactionaries within the Chinese ruling circles, together with other international reaction, continued stepping up their psychological warfare in an attempts to undermine Vietnam politically and ideologically. They intensified their propaganda to split Vietnam from Laos, Kampuchea, the socialist countries and progressive forces in the world, hoping to isolate Vietnam internationally. At the same time, they rejected all Vietnam's well-meaning and positive proposals aimed at normalizing the relations between the two countries through negotiations. All these moves and schemes of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles in 1985 have shown all the more clearly that their hostile policy towards Vietnam has not changed a bit, but instead has become more perfidious.

The Vietnamese people always wish to have peace in order to rebuild their country and life and to restore their traditional friendship with the Chinese people. But they are resolved to strike back at all acts of land grabbing, shelling and provocation committed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to firmly defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

PHAM VAN DONG GIVES RECEPTION FOR CEMA DELEGATES

BK081805 Hanoi VNA in English 1735 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 8 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong gave a reception here this evening in honour of the delegations to the current 37th session of the CMEA committee for cooperation in planning. Among those present at the reception were Vo Van Kiet, Nguyen Co Thach, Hoang Tung, Vo Nguyen Giap, Tran Quynh, Tran Phuong, U Quang and many others senior Vietnamese officials. Ambassadors and charge d'affaires a.i. of CMEA member countries attended. In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, Chairman Pham Van Dong proposed toasts to the success of the session, to the victory of socialism and world peace, and to the health of all delegates to the conference.

PRK ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

BK090738 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jan (SPK) -- A PRK economic delegation arrived in Hanoi recently to attend the sixth session of the heads of committees for economic and cultural cooperation of the three Indochinese countries scheduled for 8 to 12 January. The delegation was led by Tang Saroem, minister of economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries. The meeting will review the tripartite cooperation in the economic and cultural fields and will adopt a program of action for the future period.

DO MUOI AT CONFERENCE ON INDOCHINESE COOPERATION

OW081404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The sixth conference of the three chairmen of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam opened in Hanoi this morning, 8 January 1986. Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the opening ceremony. Also present were Khampheun Tounalom, LPDR extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador, and Tep Heng, DPRK extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the SRV. The LPDR delegation was headed by Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister, and chairman of the Lao Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Vietnam and Cambodia. The PRK delegation was headed by Comrade Sieng Saran, minister and chairman of the Cambodian Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with other Countries. The SRV delegation was headed by Comrade Dang Thi, chairman of the Vietnamese Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with other countries. The conference will continue through 12 January 1986.

TALYZIN-LED SOVIET GROUP ARRIVES FOR CEREMONY

OW071910 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 7 -- A Soviet party and Government delegation led by Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived here today to pay an official visit and to attend (the ceremony) for damming the Da River (second phase) at the Soviet-equipped Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Quynh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Chi U, alternate member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and minister of light industry; Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the International Department of the C.P.V. Central Committee, Le Duc Cang, assistant to the foreign minister, and other high-ranking officials. Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam V.N. Chaplin and staff members of the embassy were also on hand.

DO MUOI INSPECTS WORK AT DA RIVER PROJECT

BK081500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, inspected work in preparation for the damming of the Da River in the second phase. He cordially met with representatives of various units of the general corporation in charge of the construction of the Da River hydroelectric project -- those that have scored many outstanding achievements in the 50-day campaign to carry out work in preparation for the damming of the Da River in the second phase on 9 January.

Comrade Mai Xuan Dong, director of the general corporation, and representatives of various units reported on the great achievements recorded by certain collectives and individuals in the campaign to make preparations for the damming of the river. In 1985, despite numerous difficulties, various units participating in the construction of the project dug and embanked nearly 9 million cubic meters of earth, poured 200,000 cubic meters of concrete, and excavated almost 200,000 cubic meters of stone. In the 50-day campaign, they finished a volume of work in preparation for the damming of the river, which included the pouring of 40,000 cubic meters of concrete at the two flash flood drainage tunnels.

Many collectives and individuals have set new records. The mechanized construction corporation -- a unit that is responsible for excavating earth and that has prepared the explosives to destroy the upstream dike in the final stage -- has excavated as many as 23,000 cubic meters of earth each day, an increase of 6,000 to 8,000 cubic meters compared to the previous month. The two (AKD) excavators -- No 1 and No 8 -- of Nguyen Van Nghia and Pham Van Thuong have continuously excavated more than 1,000 cubic meters in each shift, exceeding the set norm by 50 percent.

In 3 weeks of December, the hydraulic construction corporation poured 7,500 cubic meters of concrete at the gates of the flash flood drainage tunnels, an increase of 50 percent over the previous month. During the last days of December, the underground construction corporation -- a unit responsible for pouring concrete at flash flood drainage tunnel No 2 -- set a record by doubling the volume of concrete poured compared to the past. The corporation was able to pour 10 meters of foundation concrete in three shifts compared to just over 3 meters in four shifts in the past. The underground construction corporation finished pouring foundation concrete on 15 December and pouring wall concrete on 24 December.

Comrade Do Muoi warmly commended the workers, cadres, and various Army units participating in the construction of the project for having upheld the spirit of socialist solidarity and cooperation and overcome numerous difficulties to establish new records and outstandingly fulfill all assignments, thus ensuring the damming of the Da River in the second phase on schedule.

He also praised and thanked all the comrade Soviet experts for having upheld the spirit of socialist internationalism to work unremittingly for the sake of the project of great friendship. Comrade Do Muoi expressed his belief that by beginning 1986 with the damming of the Da River in the second phase, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project will effect vigorous changes in effectively exploiting the great strength and potential of every unit at the worksite to exceed the state plan and double the volume of work over 1985, thus making 1986 a year of many outstanding achievements to greet the sixth national party congress.

POLAND HONORS PHAM VAN DONG, OTHER OFFICIALS

OW071846 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 7 -- A ceremony was held at the Presidential Palace this afternoon to confer the Order of Merit, first class, of the Polish Government on Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. On this occasion, the order of merit of different categories was also awarded to Nguyen Co Thach, Hoang Tung, Vo Nguyen Giap, Vu Quang, Le Khac, Nguyen Chan, Nguyen Xuan Sanh and Te Hanh, the two latter being poets. Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, head of the high-level Polish state delegation to the 37th session here of the C.M.E.A. committee for cooperation in planning, and other members of the delegation were present at the ceremony. Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Marian Ejma-Multanski was also on hand. The ceremony was attended by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Vietnamese State Council and chairman of the National Assembly. Speaking on the occasion, Manfred Gorywoda said the conferment shows the Polish Government and people's admiration and respect for the Vietnamese nation as well as the Vietnamese people in safeguarding and strengthening their national independence and sovereignty. At the same time, he said, it shows the Polish Government's high evaluation of the Vietnamese party and state leaders' big contributions to consolidating the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Poland and Vietnam. On behalf of the recipients, Chairman Pham Van Dong sincerely thanked the Polish party and Government. He warmly greeted the remarkable successes recorded by the Polish people under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party in the struggle against the reactionaries in the country in collusion with the outside imperialist forces, saying that these were also successes of peace and socialism.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES ECONOMIC DIRECTIVE

OW071201 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Dear friends: On 23 December 1985, the Council of Ministers issued a directive on the need to thoroughly grasp and strive to implement the eighth resolution of the Fifth CPV Central Committee and Political Bureau Resolution No. 28 on prices, wages, and money in the state-run industry.

The directive consists of four major parts: 1) on state-run industrial organizations per se; 2) readjustment of the circulation in both material supply for production and product consumption and abolition of the unnecessary intermediary links; 3) the intensive support and service supply by all sectors and echelons to help enterprises develop production, intensify economic accounting, and strive to cut production costs; and 4) the abolition of the bureaucratic-centralist subsidization mechanism and switching to socialist economic accounting and business transactions on the basis of the state-run industry planning and under the complex present situation -- a complex struggle. Following is a report on the major, noteworthy points of the directive.

Part one: On the State-Run Industrial Organizations Per Se.

1. The most basic requirement is to step up production development by actively and thoroughly tapping all potentials from energy and raw and finished materials, in order to fully use existing production capacity. Enterprises must link production with the source of material supplies and the market for product consumption. Proceed from societal needs to devise, and adjust, production plans. Proceed from the new pricing policy, and under socialist trading principles, to formulate the most efficient production plans and structures of product lines for each period. Production of essential commodities which are already well-supplied for the market must be shifted to other lines of products that the market demands. Production of commodities suffering losses, if they are not essential ones whose production is needed to meet policy requirements, must be switched to other lucrative goods. Enterprise directors have the right to manage production flexibly and in a timely way, provided that production is developed, societal needs properly met, state-entrusted tasks fulfilled, and business transactions profitable.

2. Striving to cut production costs to a more rational level and raise economic efficiency is a pressing current task of all enterprises. If irrationalities and weaknesses in production organization and management are remedied, and if the economic order is restored and market and price stabilization can be achieved, there is a very great scope for cutting production costs.

A. First of all, we must urgently rearrange and reorganize production. Under the direction of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, all ministries, localities, and grassroots units must actively conduct production rearrangement and reorganization. Unions of enterprises must, on the basis of material resources, production projects, and the goods production patterns of the entire sector, and on the basis of the technical equipment of each union member, allot plans among the union enterprises, between central-level enterprises and local enterprises, and between state-run enterprises and small industry and handicraft enterprises. They must rationally organize the alliance among the union enterprise members in the handling of production steps, in order to develop the strengths of each installation and turn out products of the highest quality with the lowest production cost.

B. Strengthen and improve management and strive to achieve rational production expenses and high economic efficiency. First of all, we must verify the level of material and labor consumption, compute all the equipment necessary for the implementation of the annual production plan, and fully use the capacity of all fixed assets available. By means of appropriate material incentives, we must encourage workers and civil servants in enterprises to produce spare parts on their own; to restore out-of-order equipment; to make research for equipment improvement as was done in a number of enterprises, and to have good results.

Compute expenses on raw and finished materials, fuel, and power on the basis of the best average rate of consumption; clearly determine the rate of resultant discarded materials; and recover discarded materials without fail. Wage expenses must be computed on the basis of labor rearrangement in order to have rational personnel and ensure useful man-days and man-hours, and on the basis of the new-wage policy with allowances, subsidies, and price support, regulated by the state. Implement, on a large-scale, the piecework and contract systems. Compute management expenses in accordance with set procedures. The Finance Ministry must amend all principles and systems that are not in line with the new price and wage policy resolutely stop all expenses for presents and conference hosting; stop shouldering administrative and operating expenditures for higher echelons; and avoid festivals, receptions, and other extravagant and wasteful expenses.

C. All enterprises must accelerate the movement of capital in production and business transactions in order to enhance efficiency. If production costs can be cut thanks to the application of scientific and technical advances, management improvement, or local production conditions, products can be sold at prices lower than the generally state-prescribed prices, in order to boost consumption, move capital rapidly, and expand production.

Party two: Rearrange Circulation in Both Material Supply for Production and Production Consumption, and Eliminate the Unnecessary Intermediary Links.

I. Means of Production.

Large coal consumers, such as power and cement plants, can get it directly from production installations. Enterprises with minor coal requirements can get supplies through material supply organizations and can sign purchase contracts and receive material supplies directly from those organizations in accordance with the principle of going through one intermediary link only.

I. Consumer Goods.

Gradually shift to the retail corporation method. Large retail stores can receive goods directly from production enterprises according to distribution plans of the home trade sector. They do not have to go through the first- or second-level trade link.

III. All sectors and echelons must actively support and serve the enterprises so they can develop production, intensify economic accounting, and strive to cut production costs, and specifically,

1. Strengthen domestic market management.

A. Eliminate speculation and trade in material supplies, including discarded materials that are necessary for industrial production, which drives up market prices.

B. The state-run trade sector and marketing cooperatives that purchase commodities from the state-run industry and other sectors of the economy must tightly check on qualities and prices, and must not run after quantities, must not let cheap prices lure them into buying bad-quality and fake goods, thus lending a hand to dishonest tradesmen.

C. Continue to accelerate socialist transformation of privately-run trade in the main direction of switching to production and servicing.

2. Strengthen export-import management in order to protect domestic production.

3. Strengthen state management, restore, at an early date, the situation, and reestablish the economic order in accordance with the new policy on prices, wages, and money.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PRK REVIEWED, PRAISED

NHAN DAN Article

BK081422 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Article by Thanh Tin in 1 January issue of NHAN DAN: "Cambodia in 1985: A Strong Upsurge"]

[Text] The year 1985 -- the 7th year of the wonderful revival of the land known for its magnificent Angkor civilization -- entered the history of the PRK with the new beauty of a strong upsurge in national revival.

Early in the year, developing the dry-season offensive that had been launched in late 1984, the Cambodian People's Armed Forces with strong support from Vietnamese Army volunteers attacked, seized, and claimed total control over an entire network of 16 bases set up by the Khmer reactionaries on a long stretch of border; eliminated their infiltration springboards, bridgeheads, and corridors; and destroyed a large chunk of enemy forces -- thus changing the military situation. The mass movement to participate directly in the defense of the northern and western border areas has been constantly expanded and become more and more effective. These military victories are of profound strategic significance as they have driven the enemy into a weakening position from which they cannot recover, even though the Khmer reactionary army Remnants have been fully provided with aid and guidance from their Beijing masters.

The year 1985 also saw great successes in the socioeconomic field, on the agricultural front, in the production of consumer goods, and in the education and public health domains. The year 1985 was the year when the Fifth KPRP Congress was convened. The decisive factors of the Cambodian revolution were further consolidated by an important step. The leading party asserted its position in a systematic manner on a nationwide basis, developed its close bonds with the working masses, clearly traced its glorious history, defined the principles for building a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, and clearly projected the specific steps to be taken with the aim of steadily developing the country on the path of the socialist revolution.

On the occasion of the fifth party congress, the paper PRACHEACHON, the KPRP organ, made its debut, and it has rapidly become an effective instrument for propaganda and education. The successes scored by the Cambodian revolution in 1985 on the organizational front were of lasting strategic meaning. The fifth party congress elected a new Central Committee. The party's leadership structure was perfected. The People's Revolutionary Youth Union was developed broadly and deeply. Trade union organizations were established in all organs from the central to grass-roots level. The women's union operated with real efficiency, bringing into play the latent strength of the new women in all aspects of life. The regular forces were strengthened with the formation of new armed branches and services; equipped with modern weapons and systematically trained, they have been able effectively to assume combat duties and stand ready for combat in strategic areas. The local forces and the public security and militia forces took marked steps toward maturity, and they have assumed the task of maintaining public order and security throughout the territory. Security was ensured everywhere.

The entire country entered a dynamic period of economic development with the adoption of a 5-year program for socioeconomic rehabilitation and development, which stresses the four economic spearheads representing the country's potentials -- grain, timber, rubber, and marine products -- and promises truly great prospects with the aim of constantly improving the people's life.

A new feature of important significance in the last year was the broadening of long-term economic cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam and among the three fraternal countries in the Indochinese peninsula, which marked a qualitative development in the special relations among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The recently concluded treaty on national border delimitation between the SRV and the PRK constituted yet another outstanding symbol of the lasting, friendly relations between the two countries.

In 1985, the PRK's prestige was raised to a new level in the international arena. Its relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries were further tightened and became more effective in all domains. Its ties with the Republic of India, the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and with the national liberation movements in all continents were markedly strengthened.

Many ASEAN countries expressed their intention to switch from confrontation to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The year 1985 also marked the decision of the PRK and the SRV to withdraw all Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia by 1990, which testified to the new regime's stability and strength and the selfless, generous, and effective assistance of the Vietnamese Army volunteers as well as the goodwill of the two fraternal countries to contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness. This decision has provoked a wide, strong reverberation in the international arena.

Nineteen eighty-five was a year of great and comprehensive successes of the fraternal Cambodian people, a year when many new heights were attained. Entering 1986, the fraternal Cambodian people, sustained by the impetus of their miraculous revival, by the special Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos alliance, by their close solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and by the support, trust, and love of all progressive mankind, will certainly achieve many new victories in all domains and new development in defending and building their beloved country.

Radio Praises PRK

BK081309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 7 Jan 86

[All references to 7 Jan 1986 being the PRK's 8th National Day as heard]

[Text] In the past 8 years, proceeding from the heap of ash left behind by the genocidal regime, the Cambodian people have surmounted countless difficulties to win extremely great victories in their struggle to expeditiously build and defend their country. The most prominent economic achievement is that Cambodia has succeeded in quickly restoring agricultural production, especially grain production. Since liberation, Cambodians have volunteered to join some 100,000 solidarity production teams and reclaim land, bringing the cultivated area to 2 million hectares in 1985.

New production relations have been established and constantly consolidate. Beginning with solidarity production teams, the Cambodians have vigorously engaged in collective work. Industrial crop cultivation and animal husbandry sectors have been attentively restored and developed to initially meet the supply of raw and other materials to industry.

Cambodia has paid attention to restoring and developing the water conservancy network to support local agricultural production. A series of new irrigation projects have been built in Battambang, Pursat, and other provinces, thus allowing the expansion of cultivated areas. Due to the efforts of all the people, starvation -- a harmful consequence of the Pol Pot regime -- has been checked and eliminated. This is a decisive contribution to stabilizing the people's lives.

In the industrial domain, nearly all factories and engineering workshops in Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, and many other localities have been quickly restored and put into production in an increasingly stable manner. In industry, locally available materials have been used for development on a small and medium scale. Economic management has been intensified to encourage the development of handicrafts and artisan industry in various cities, towns, and rural areas. The state has encouraged traditional jobs and created favorable conditions for their development. As a result, part of the people's demands have been initially met.

The sectors of trade, capital construction, communications and transportation, finance, banking, and so forth have been either restored or established. They have positively contributed to promoting production and serving the people. The most vigorous rates of development have been seen in the education and public health sectors over the past 8 years in Cambodia. The country now has 1.8 million or more regular school students and 50,000 kindergarten students. On the average, one of every four people is going to school. Cambodia has 10 or more colleges and middle technical schools. The anti-illiteracy campaign has been accelerated countrywide. The educational network has developed down to the grassroots level. Along with this network, the public health network has also expanded to rural hamlets and villages, helping provide effective medical care and prevention to the people.

Arts and literature, and sports and physical education have developed. The press and other publication activities have initially met the people's demands and have positively contributed to the dissemination of the state-party policies and guidelines. The fact that the Cambodian party and state are investing in repairing and maintaining the historical Angkor site -- a symbol of national culture -- shows that the Cambodian party and state take good care of the material and spiritual lives of the people, despite many difficulties and privations being encountered by the country.

Together with the party-state line of broad solidarity, such concern and care has created confidence by and given new strength to the Cambodian people in their national construction and defense tasks. The marvelous rebirth of Cambodia is the concrete result of Cambodian strength in the past 8 years. Using these victories as a base, the Cambodian people are celebrating the 8th National Day of their nation with strong confidence along the line set forth by the KPRP's Fifth Congress for the benefits of an independent and free Cambodia.

TASS CITED ON USSR-PRK TRADE IN 1985

BK090758 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] According to TASS, the USSR-PRK goods exchange in 9 months of 1985 was recorded at 68.3 million ruble -- 8.4 million ruble more than in the corresponding period of last year. Various Soviet foreign trade corporations have supplied the PRK with many kinds of goods such as machinery, transportation facilities, equipment for the chemical industry and water conservancy, trucks, buses, oil and fuel, and cloth. The Soviet Union imported from Cambodia various traditional export goods, especially raw rubber.

The two countries are closely cooperating in building various projects in Cambodia. With Soviet technical assistance, the PRK has built and equipped a number of electrical power stations, strengthened the transportation network, and improved many ports. Key cooperation projects include the building of state-run rubber plantations in Cambodia. The implementation of various plans in this direction will enable Cambodia to increase its export potential considerably.

ANNIVERSARY OF CAMBODIAN NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED

Leaders Greet Counterparts

BK071602 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Our party and state leaders have just sent a message of greetings to the party and state leaders of the PRK. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 7th National Day of the PRK, comrades, we convey to you, the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the PRK, and all the fraternal Cambodian people our deepest sentiments and warmest greetings.

The date 7 January 1979 was a historic and glorious day for the Cambodian people when they overthrew the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and set up the PRK. Over the past 7 years, under the correct leadership of the KPRP headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, the Cambodian people, by their industry and ingenuity, have continually recorded great achievements in national revival and development. The resounding victories of the 1984-85 dry season's sweep operations conducted against the Cambodian reactionary army remnants have crushed the scheme and acts of sabotage by the expansionist and hegemonist forces working hand in glove with the imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose the Cambodian people. Cambodia's national independence has been firmly defended. The splendid success of the Fifth KPRP Congress has manifested the unity and single-mindedness of the whole party and people of Cambodia as well as their high determination to defend and develop the gains of 7 January 1979.

Starting from a completely upset socioeconomic system, the Cambodian people have gradually restored and developed the economy, culture, and society and stabilized their life along with establishing the new production relations right at the outset. The successes mentioned above affirm the irreversibility of the Cambodian situation. The most trying days having been overcome, the Cambodian people are steadily forging ahead along the path of their own choosing. The PRK, with its ever-growing prestige on the international arena, has become an important factor of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

As brothers sharing the same combat trend in the fight against the common enemy, the Vietnamese people are very elated over and proud of the great successes recorded by the fraternal Cambodian people and consider these successes as their own. The victory of 7 January 1979 was a milestone marking a new stage of the traditional friendship between the two nations that had been built on a firm foundation since the birth of the Indochinese Communist Party. We are extremely pleased to note that over the past 7 years, the special relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia -- which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- has been unceasingly strengthened and developed in all aspects, and that it has taken on a new depth and a new quality.

Together with the Vietnam-Cambodia treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, the agreements on cooperation in all fields and the treaty on national border delimitation signed recently between the two countries are vivid manifestations of the determination of the two parties and states and the people of our two countries to make the Vietnam-Cambodia relationship last forever and become a relationship having the effect of law that no reactionary forces can break. We avail ourselves of this occasion to sincerely thank the party, government, and the fraternal Cambodian people for giving the Vietnamese people great support and valuable assistance in our undertaking to build and defend the fatherland.

We wish the Cambodian people success in implementing the resolution of the Fifth KPRP Congress in order to firmly defend their fatherland and successfully build socialism in their country. We wish you, comrades, plenty of good health.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a message of greetings to Foreign Minister Hun Sen.

Hanoi Meeting Held

OW061646 Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 6 -- A grand meeting was held here this evening to mark the 7th National Day of the People Republic of Kampuchea (Jan. 7).

The presidium of the meeting, jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples [VCSOFP], the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association and the Hanoi Organisation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, included Do Moi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the V.C.S.F.O.P.; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the CPV Central Committee's International Department and vice-president of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; Senior Lieutenant-General Vice Defence Minister Tran Van Quan; Le Duc Cang, assistant to the foreign minister; and others.

Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Henn and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom were also present on the presidium. Speaking at the meeting, Phan Dinh Vinh brought out the great significance of January 1, 1979 when the Kampuchean people overthrew the blood-thirsty Pol Pot regime: warding off the danger of national extermination ushering in a really independent and free era for Kampuchea, and defeated the Beijing reactionaries' strategy to use the Pol Pot clique as a storm trooper to oppose the three Indochinese countries and dominate the whole Southeast Asia. He pointed out that the friendship and military solidarity between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and among the three Indochinese peoples are an invaluable legacy that has been preserved with the blood of the three peoples.

He continued: "Although the enemy still refuses to acknowledge failure and persists in their frenzied and stubborn moves to oppose the revolution in Kampuchea and in other Indochinese countries, the fact remains that the Kampuchean revolution continues its firm advance alongside the Vietnamese and Lao revolution. The Kampuchean people believe that the Indochinese peoples' justice will finally prevail and all wicked designs of the enemy will be defeated completely."

Cultural Functions Held

OW041555 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 4 -- An exhibition on "the People's Republic of Kampuchea" was opened here this morning under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Culture in honour of the 7th National Day of Kampuchea (Jan.7). The exhibits reflected the achievements recorded by the fraternal Kampuchean people over the past seven years and hailed the special friendship and all-round cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries as a whole. The same day, the Ministry of Culture also held a drive [as received] of films in Hanoi praising the Vietnam-Kampuchea friendship.

A delegation of the party committee and the People's Committee of Haiphong has left for its Kampuchean sister province of Kompong Som to attend celebrations in honour of the Kampuchea's national day. Also on this occasion, the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association has sent a message to its Kampuchean counterpart, congratulating on Kampuchea's achievements over past seven years and reaffirming the Vietnamese people's militant solidarity and friendship with the Kampuchean people.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK070510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jan 86

[7 January NHAN DAN Editorial: "The Invincible Strength of the Cambodian Revolution"]

[Text] Seven years ago, on 7 January 1979, the heroic Cambodian people, with the Vietnamese Army's assistance, rose up, bravely fought, and smashed the Pol Pot clique's genocidal regime, thereby establishing the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This was a great victory of historical significance in the struggle against the colonialists, imperialists, and reactionaries for the noble independence and freedom of the Cambodian people. This victory has not only led the Cambodian nation to a new era -- an era of genuine independence and advance toward socialism -- but has also strengthened the solidarity alliance and strength of the three fraternal countries in the Indochinese peninsula, thereby creating favorable conditions for building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship.

The past 7 years have been a period of brilliant development for the Cambodian revolution. Starting from the ruin and destruction caused by the genocidal regime and facing the enemy's very dangerous multifaceted war of sabotage, the Cambodian people have consistently advanced in the cause of the brilliant revival of the Cambodian nation. This has been warmly welcomed by fraternal peoples and progressive mankind.

Uniting under the glorious banner of the KPRP, the Angkor people have scored new achievements in the struggle to protect their revolutionary gains and rebuild the nation. The resounding victory of the 1984-85 dry season resulted in the wiping out of the bases of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries and the destruction of an important part of the enemy's main strength. This is a hard blow to Chinese expansionism-hegemonism in collusion with international imperialism and other reactionary forces.

Success in the policy of welcoming misled Cambodians to return to the government side and in the movement to motivate the Cambodian people to voluntarily fight at the border and build the defense line to protect the fatherland has manifested the new regime's just cause and strength. This has contributed to foiling the schemes and crimes of the enemy. The Cambodian revolutionary Armed Forces have become increasingly strong and mature, thanks to various ordeals and struggles.

The splendid success of the recent Fifth KPRP Congress marked new progress for the Cambodian revolution. The congress clearly affirmed the Cambodian revolution's objective of advancing toward socialism, and set great tasks for the Cambodian party and people in the next 5 years in firmly defending national independence and gradually building the material and technical bases of socialism. Various echelons of the revolutionary administration have been strengthened. Mass organizations such as the trade union, youth union, and women's union have been consolidated, contributing positively to organizing various successful patriotic emulation movements.

The production front has also scored remarkable achievements. Almost all enterprises, factories, and industrial establishments have been restored, expanded, and put into operation, thereby contributing positively to serving the requirements for economic development and the people's life.

In agriculture, various new and advanced methods of cultivation are being designed. Grain production has reached the level of pre-war years. This has helped in eradicating hunger and basically stabilizing the people's life. More than 100,000 production solidarity teams have been established in the rural areas, and the education, public health, and cultural sectors have scored remarkable achievements.

The PRK's foreign policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation has received increasingly broader approval and support from the world people. Hundreds of delegations from scores of countries in all continents have visited Cambodia and have highly appreciated the PRK's successes and contributions to the defense of peace and security in the region as well as in the world. The PRK's international prestige has been ceaselessly enhanced.

Our people are extremely elated at the PRK's great and comprehensive successes in the past 7 years. These successes have affirmed the stable and unshakable position and strength of the Cambodian revolution and, at the same time, have contributed to promoting the trend toward dialogue in Southeast Asia in the interest of various nations in the region.

We are very happy to note that the special relations between Vietnam and Cambodia have developed in a very fine manner, especially since Cambodia was totally liberated. The two fraternal peoples, consistently united, sharing weal and woe, have always given each other highly effective assistance in the spirit of pure socialist internationalism.

The political report presented at the Fifth KPRP Congress clearly pointed out: 7 years of struggle and success have proven that the strength of the Cambodian revolution itself, together with the revolutionary Cambodia-Vietnam alliance, is the direct cause of the PRK's revolutionary gains and the vitality of their defense. The Vietnam-Cambodia Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation and a series of other treaties, agreements, and accords between the two countries have come into being. The exchanges of official friendship visits by top Vietnamese and Cambodian party and state leaders have further promoted the vigorous development of the exemplary relations between the two nations, thereby serving every more effectively each country's revolutionary cause, consolidating the position and strength of the Indochinese revolution, and contributing to the common struggle of various nations in the region to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

On the occasion of this historic anniversary, we express profound gratitude to the party, state, and people of fraternal Cambodia for their valuable support to our people's revolutionary cause. The Vietnamese pledge, together with the Cambodian people, to do their utmost to further strengthen their all-round cooperation both in scope and scale, in the light of the statement of the Vientiane high-level conference and various treaties and agreements between the two countries.

We wish the fraternal Cambodian people many new and great achievements in carrying out the tasks laid down by the Fifth KPRP Congress. In the new year, we sincerely hope that the friendship and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam as well as among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia will ceaselessly blossom in the interest of each nation and for the sake of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in the region and the rest of the world. The strength of solidarity among the three nations in the Indochinese peninsula is invincible and certainly victorious.

AUSTRALIAU.S. MAKES OFFICIAL REQUEST FOR BOYCOTT SUPPORT

BK090857 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Australia has been officially asked by the United States to join an economic boycott against Libya. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said he received a letter from President Reagan outlining the American response to the recent terrorist attacks at Rome and Vienna airports in which 19 people died. Libya has been accused of involvement in the attacks. Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has said the government is prepared to support an economic boycott against Libya if such a measure has international support. Mr Hayden said today the cabinet would decide on the issue later this month after it had considered a report from him.

PHILIPPINE AID FOR KIDNAPPED BUSINESSMAN SOUGHT

HK070832 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Canberra, Jan 7 (AFP) -- The Australian Foreign Affairs Department has asked Manila to help secure the release of an Australian businessman kidnapped last month by communist insurgents in the Philippines. A foreign affairs spokesman said a note to this effect had been sent to Manila and the Philippine ambassador, Monico Vicente, had been called to the Foreign Affairs Department to receive the same message and pass it on.

The message contained all the information Canberra has on the kidnapping of Louis Bond, an Australian businessman who was abducted December 20 by New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas while travelling in a car in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao. The message sought the Philippine Government's help in securing Mr Bond's safe and speedy release, the spokesman said. Mr Bond's mining company, BCG Oro, was told late last week in a letter from the NPA -- the military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines -- that he was alive and well treated, the spokesman said.

The letter said the company would be informed of the kidnappers' demands and warned there should be no involvement by the military. Mr Bond for several years has run a gold mining company at Cagayan de Oro, on Mindanao's northern coast.

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT AID TO ASEAN -- Australia is to spend more than \$9 million [Australian dollars] over the next 3 years on 21 new agricultural research projects in developing countries in Asia, the Pacific, and the Middle East. Funding will be provided through the Australian Center for International Agricultural Research. Most of the projects will be conducted in member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN. These will include the biggest project -- a \$1-million study of the use of draft animals such as buffalo in farming operations in the region. Another project will aim to improve the method of diagnosis and control of livestock diseases in Southeast Asia. Other projects will aim to increase production of peanuts in Indonesia and rice in China while one will investigate the nutritional implications of a shift from subsistence farming to cash cropping in Papua New Guinea. [Text]
[Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 1 Jan 86 BK]

BUSINESS DAY REPORTS MARCOS' CAVITE SPEECH

HK081536 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Jan 86 p 20

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] Imus, Cavite -- President Marcos yesterday deplored the lack of a workable economic policies of the opposition, particularly on economic recovery. He said this is a fatal factor because the country is faced with economic crisis.

Speaking in a rally here, the President also accused the opposition of having no foreign policy to speak of. Marcos told the Cavitenos that the opposition candidates merely present the electorate their offer of sincerity, good intention and their inexperience in governing the country. This will not solve the country's crisis, the President said, adding that the opposition still has no "coherent program of government because of the bitter internal quarrel between the right wing and the left wing factions."

The President reiterated that leadership is the main issue in the current presidential campaign. He cast doubt on the ability and qualification of his rival to take over the reins of government.

In his speech, Marcos insinuated that world terrorists are working hand in hand with the New People's Army in the country today. This is proven by the present behavior of the NPA when it went on a rampage of raids, burning town halls in the different parts of the country, killing barangay officials and other higher officials, and resorting to extortion, the president said. The president also revealed the NPA demand from the San Miguel Corp. for protection money amounting to P5 million a month. When the NPA's demand was rejected, it started burning trucks and harassing company personnel, the President said.

With the NPA's activities throughout the country, "we are facing a grave danger" because these communists will not stop until they spread their ideology to the entire government machinery and the people, he said. This development according to the President will lead this country in "a bloody confrontation among our people."

The President also asked the people: "Is it fair for ordinary Filipinos to ask if Mrs. Aquino is strong enough to take charge of a such deeply divided administration? Can we take a chance on her at this crucial time for our country and for our people is she is elected?"

The President then appealed to the people to vote for the KBL ticket, to stop the spread of communist ideology in the country. He vowed that he will never allow communists in his government.

During his speech, the President issued the following directives:

- The completion by January 1986 of the Export Processing Zone in Cavite;
- Release of an additional P5 million for the infrastructure projects in the province;
- Protection by the Armed Forces for the small fishermen;
- A moratorium in the interest and amortization payment for two years by the settlers in the resettlement areas in Dasmariñas to town and continuation of the irrigation system from the Laguna de Bay to Cavite;
- The completion of the south portion of the Manila Bay coastal road.

MARCOS WIDENS AGRARIAN LAND REFORM PROGRAM

HK090319 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] President Marcos yesterday widened the coverage of the agrarian land reform program to include private lands not devoted to rice and corn as well as idle lands and lands foreclosed by banks and those about to be sold by the owners. The move was made by the president in response to the request by the National Congress of Farmers' Organizations [NCFO]. The president also approved an immediate inventory of all public lands in metropolitan areas for possible distribution to deserving occupants and other landless residents. The land reform program, started in 1973 by the president, excluded in its early stage sugarlands, fish ponds, banana plantations, and orchards. The widening of the land reform coverage was announced during a call on the president by members of the NCFO. The group, led by Member of Parliament Luis Taruc, also pledged all-out support for the Marcos-Tolentino ticket in the February election.

In another move, the president has ordered the distribution of 674.5 hectares of land in Fort Bonifacio to military personnel and squatters who are occupying lots within the military reservation. The president's directive was contained in proclamations 2475 and 2476 which he signed during the mammoth rally held the other day at Fort Bonifacio. This means that some 200,000 residents in Makati and Taguig and portions of Fort Bonifacio will ultimately own the lots they have been occupying for several years. Fort Bonifacio was established as a military reservation under proclamation 423 dated July 12, 1957.

OFFICIAL CALLS AQUINO AMNESTY PLAN 'CALLOUS'

BK090653 Manila PNA in English 0623 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan. 9 (PNA) -- A senior Filipino administration official Thursday described as "heartless and callous" the plan of opposition bet Corazon Aquino to grant general amnesty to rebels should she win in next month's polls. "It is the height of naivete to expect that the amnesty will make the Communists abandon their objective to overthrow the government through violent means," Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez said.

Aquino, 52, had said that she would extend general amnesty to Communist rebels if elected as part of her program to create national unity and reconciliation among all groups in the Philippines. Perez said Aquino's plan would mean that the families of victims or casualties of Communists will be left without the protection of the government. "The offenders will be free and their guilt erased as though they have not committed any crime at all," he added.

The senior cabinet official expressed fears that once granted amnesty, the Communists will be able to start all over again their acts of violence, terrorism and depredation.

BUSINESS DAY DETAILS AQUINO'S ECONOMIC PLANS

HK081545 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Jan 86 p 20

[By reporter Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] Presidential candidate Corazon C. Aquino yesterday promised a government that will commit to the encouragement, support and protection of private business but stressed that no special privileges will be granted to the sector, "either as a whole or to a select few."

Speaking at the Manila Intercontinental Hotel ballroom before members of the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference, the Makati Business Club and the Management Association of the Philippines, Mrs. Aquino said that in her alternative to President Marcos's economic recovery program, "there will be less government in the economy."

However, she emphasized that her government will have higher expectations of self-regulation and social responsibility from business. Mrs. Aquino pledged to create an environment conducive to domestic investment; foreign investment, while welcome, will only supplement domestic capital in priority areas where domestic capital is inadequate. She stressed that "control of utilities and natural resources will always be reserved for Filipinos."

She gave importance to workers and farmers who, she said, "play a central role in the effort towards national recovery." Her government, she pledged, will "endeavor to create an economic structure that assures a decent life for them." Workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively will be supported and all legal means for the redress of their legitimate grievances will be exhausted.

She said that while export crops are needed to generate foreign exchange, "particularly to pay the enormous debt that is Mr Marcos's legacy to us," the principal obligation of her government will be to meet local food needs. She also said she is determined to implement a "genuine land reform program which will provide the beneficiaries of land reform with adequate credit and the marketing and technological support."

Mrs. Aquino clarified that the program she presented yesterday was not comprehensive and definitive. It will be so, she said, after she wins the elections and she has consulted with all sectors in the country. She said she believes in the consultative approach, which is the exact opposite of the "top-to-bottom approach of Mr. Marcos and his technocrats."

While she presented only the broad outlines of her economic program, Mrs. Aquino assured businessmen that her first concern will be the related problems of poverty, unemployment and underemployment. She said her government will move decisively to alleviate these problems since "our response to that problem is an essential part of our response" to insurgency. I am convinced that, apart from gross violations of human rights and the persistence of structural injustices, much of the appeal of the armed struggle is rooted in our present economic conditions, rather than in ideological convictions, she added.

Her second concern, she said, is the foreign debt issue. She said she will seek a renegotiation of the terms in the country's foreign debts, preferably one in which debt service commitments would be closely related to anticipated foreign exchange receipts. Timing and extent of the import liberalization program and regressive taxes, particularly those on energy, will be reconsidered. She expressed optimism that the country's creditors will agree to such a renegotiation. "Much less stringent conditions are imposed on countries with new and credible leaderships, as in Argentina's case," she added.

Mrs. Aquino reiterated her pledge to dismantle the coconut and sugar monopolies and stimulate investments primarily in labor-intensive, rural-based and small- and medium-scale agricultural enterprises, preferably those in food production for domestic consumption. She added that capital-intensive, urban-based industrial projects which are not self-sufficient in their dollar requirements will be postponed.

Mrs. Aquino likewise stressed rapid withdrawal of government from private business. There will be no new oligarchy, she promised. "Government control and participation in enterprises directly competing with private sector will be sold to as wide an ownership base as possible." Government's cost will also be lessened, highly political and unnecessary government agencies eliminated, inutile regulations repealed and bureaucratic procedures simplified.

She said ministry budgets will be examined, particularly the unitemized portions classified as intelligence or discretionary funds.

Mrs. Aquino was particularly applauded when she pointed out that the amounts allotted by the present government to intelligence or discretionary funds "account for a great part of the bloated military budget, very little of which ever reaches the common soldier, who is under-paid, under-trained and over-exposed to danger in unnecessary conflicts (as well as) dishonored by some of the things that this government makes him do."

In the open forum that followed, Mrs. Aquino said she had enough of President Marcos's oft-repeated charge that she is being advised by left-leaning elements in her camp. "I challenge Mr. Marcos to name names." She asked: "Who are these fifty pinkos or communists that the President alleges I keep as my advisers?" Mrs. Aquino stated that "Mr. Marcos must put up or shut up!"

Asked what Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez's role will be in her government, Mrs. Aquino said it is up to the Batasang Pambansa what to do with Virata. "After all, the Batasan members were the ones who appointed him." As for Fernandez, she said she was leaving it up to him to decide if he wants to help her or not. "I'm not about to condemn all those currently in Mr. Marcos's government," she stressed. She added that while she considers President Marcos as "bad, not all the people under him are."

Asked to clarify whether or not she would put the President in jail (for her husband's murder) if she becomes president, she replied that she had been misquoted by ASIaweek's Antonio Lopez who first asked her whether or not she was going to pursue the case in the her husband's assassination [as published]. "I never said I'll put Mr. Marcos in jail," she emphasized, "although he (the President) is giving me ideas." "What I told ASIaweek was that I will pursue my husband's case because I want to know the real truth about his murder," she added.

Mrs. Aquino also emphasized she will not use Amendment No. 6 in reorganizing the military once she gets into power. Instead, she said, she will retire all overstaying generals and appeal to members of the military who are sincere and honest about protecting the people's rights and freedoms to help her rebuild the country.

She told the businessmen that after the enthusiastic response she got over the weekend in Leyte, the home region of First Lady Imelda R. Marcos, she could feel "victory close at hand, all I need now is your continued support."

LEFT REJECTS AQUINO'S APPEAL; REAFFIRMS BOYCOTT

Bayan, CPP Unswayed

HK090636 Hong Kong AFP in English 0607 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 9 (AFP) -- Philippine leftists have affirmed their call for a boycott of the February 7 election, rejecting opposition presidential bet Corazon Aquino's appeal for support, a spokesman said today.

The militant alliance Bayan's [Bayan ang Bagong Alyansang Makabayan -- New Nationalist Alliance] national council voted down yesterday a motion to reconsider their boycott stand by 86 to six after Mrs. Aquino failed to include in her program of government its "nationalist and democratic" demands, Bayan spokesman Ed Santoalla said.

He said Mrs Aquino earlier had met with acting Bayan president Rolando Olalia and appealed for their support.

Mrs Aquino said they had "the same common enemy," president Ferdinand Marcos, but merely assured them that she was "flexible" in their demands, particularly on the U.S. bases issues, Mr Santoalla said. The left had asked Mrs Aquino to call for the removal of the country's U.S. military bases, but she vowed to respect a pact allowing the bases to stay until its expiration in 1991, after which she would "keep our options open."

Mr Santoalla also indicated Mrs Aquino's "non-committal" [as received] on Bayan's proposed land reform program, which includes redistributing lands to farmers. Sixty per cent of the 54 million Filipinos depend on agriculture. He also indicated that there were "fundamental differences" between Mrs Aquino's political and economic program and Bayan's 15-point program of government, but did not elaborate.

Most of Bayan's more than 500 member organization campaigned for a boycott of national assembly elections last year, but more than 80 percent of the electorate trooped to the polls, which saw the moderate opposition capture a third of the seats.

The Bayan spokesman said their marathon meeting yesterday was a "stormy" one, but they were later convinced there was "no substantial compliance" by Mrs Aquino and her party, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido). Bayan resolved last month to negotiate with Mrs Aquino for the inclusion of their demands.

"Now we are convinced that Bayan should not follow the drumbeating of the elites in Philippine politics," Mr Santoalla said. "We are determined to lead the masses in the correct path towards national liberation, which cannot be answered by the sham presidential elections," he added.

The banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) reaffirmed yesterday it would boycott the polls. It said a victory by the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) was a "foregone conclusion," and a new six-year mandate for President Marcos "will teach many more people of the correctness of the armed struggle."

[HongKong AFP in English at 1209 GMT on 8 January carries a report on the CPP's decision to boycott the election which adds the following: "CPP said the president would use 'fraud and violence' in the polls, and that a boycott would be 'the correct response of the people to an election that avails them nothing.' The CPP also said the election was 'meaningless' because 'no candidate of consequence is upholding the interest' of the Filipino people. Mrs Aquino 'has yet to come up with a comprehensive program of government,' and Mr Marcos is a 'fascist puppet dictator' backed by the U.S. Government in the polls 'to consolidate the ranks of local reactionary classes so they are unified in waging counterrevolution,' the CPP said. 'Although the U.S. is not absolutely decided on keeping Marcos in power, the problem of succession is being solved, with the election of a vice-president,' it added. The vice presidency was dropped when Mr Marcos declared more than eight years of martial law in 1972. The CPP admitted that it could not ignore the poll, saying that 'it will have a major effect on the standing relations and alignments of political forces in the years to come'"]

Aquino To Renegotiate Bases

BK090620 Manila PNA in English 0315 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 9 (PNA) -- A communist-leaning militant organization Thursday said it will boycott the Feb 7 snap Philippine presidential elections.

Loretta Rosales, head of one of the committees of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (New People's Alliance), blamed opposition presidential bet Corazon Aquino for their boycott stance. She said the 52-year-old widow of the late former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. failed to meet the alliance's demands for their participation in next month's special polls.

She said the demands were:

- Immediate abrogation of the Philippine-United States military bases agreement and the complete removal of all U.S. military installations from the Philippines by 1991 or earlier.
- Abrogation of all unequal treaties and agreements with foreign countries.
- Rejection of the national economic recovery program dictated by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

In her press statement, Rosales attacked Aquino for her "ambivalent stand" on the presence of the American military facilities in the Philippine archipelago. Aquino had previously said she had an "open mind" regarding the Philippines-U.S. military bases accord which lapses in 1991. She favored the retention of the U.S. military bases here and that she would renegotiate for a new agreement should she win in the coming elections. [sentence as received]

Rosales termed Aquino's stand as a direct contradiction to that of the alliance which calls for the immediate abrogation of the bases agreement. Aquino's "vague and indecisive stand could spell her defeat at the polls to reelectionist President Ferdinand Marcos," she added.

Rosales said she admired Mr Marcos for his "categorical stand" on the bases issue, although it runs counter to that of the alliance, believed to be one of the front organizations, of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). The CPP had earlier declared it would boycott the coming election describing it as "farcical."

In a memorandum furnished news agencies in Manila, the CPP said it would instead use the coming political exercise as a forum to "heighten the people's political consciousness." It said its military army, the underground New People's Army, would also conduct raids against government security forces.

Rosales admitted that the alliance's boycott position would hardly affect the outcome of the coming poll, but she added "it will awaken the people on the need to liberate themselves from foreign domination and to restore the true democracy in the country."

NPA To Honor Boycott

OW090103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0051 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Baguio, Philippines, Jan 9 KYODO -- Armed guerrillas of the outlawed Philippine Communist Party has called opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino "bourgeois" and confirmed the party policy of boycotting the February 7 election.

A leader of the communist New People's Army (NPA) told KYODO NEWS SERVICE in an interview on a hill in northern Luzon that the NPA would not support the widow of assassinated former Senator Benigno Aquino in the coming election. The leader the troop of some 250 men operating in a northern province said the party's boycott decision was made late December and the NPA will follow it.

"We have found Mrs Aquino representing landowners and capitalists. We do not support any existing legal parties," the leader said. It is the first time that an NPA guerrilla has confirmed the party policy to foreign media since the decision was announced earlier this week.

In three separate articles in the December issue of the party organ, BAYAN (THE NATION), the Communist Party said the election was meaningless because "No candidate of consequence is upholding the fundamental interests" of the Filipino people.

BULLETIN TODAY VIEWS ISSUES DIVIDING OPPOSITION

HK081610 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Jan 86 pp 1, 5

[By C. Valmoria Jr.]

[Text] Less than a month before the Feb 7 special election, the "united" opposition still is divided in everything but name.

Press photographs of an inseparable Cory Aquino-Doy Laurel team on the hustings gloss over bitter infighting stirred by ideological differences, clashing ambitions, and mutual suspicions within a patchwork coalition of at least 13 identifiable groupings.

The effort to form a single opposition party began with the Convenors' Group, an umbrella of all factions. It was replaced by the National Unification Committee, which also failed to agree on a single set of candidates. Finally the two main groupings -- Unido and Laban [People's Struggle] -- agreed on an 11th hour coalition under the Unido banner, with Salvador "Doy" Laurel of Unido as vice presidential candidate and Mrs Corazon "Cory" Aquino of Laban as presidential candidate.

Today's Unido is a coalition within coalitions. Laurel's old grouping had brought together the Nacionalista Party Laurel wing and the Liberal party Padilla-Rodrigo wing. (Another Liberal Party wing has put up Mrs Eva Estrada-Kalaw for vice-president, while supporting Mrs Aquino.)

The new Laban, headed by Jovito Salonga, combines the old PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] of Ramon Mitra and Aquilino Pimentel, the Mindanao Alliance of Homobono Adaza, the Panaghuisa regional party of Cebu, the Liberal Party Salonga wing, and the Social Democratic Party Canoy wing.

Also part of the coalition are ideological groups of moderate-to-radical leanings. They include Bayan, Bandila, Kilusang Mayo Uno ("May One Movement"), Civil Liberties Union, Concerned Citizens Aggrupation, and remnants of the old Convenors' Group.

Even in the field, Mrs Aquino and Laurel have their distinguishing colors: Yellow for Mrs Aquino's aides in memory of "Ninoy" and green for Laurel's cheer leaders. The two also have separate propaganda offices and separate views on major issues.

Basically, the mutual suspicions boil down to this: "The businessmen turned amateur politicians and the cause oriented groups in the Aquino camp still are dubious about Mrs Aquino's "practical" decision to ally with the machine-politician and Batangas dynast, Laurel. For his part, Laurel remains wary of the ideologues in the Aquino camp -- and of their intrigues to encourage alternative vice-presidential candidates, like Salonga, whose views are closer to their own.

So far Unido and Laban have failed to agree on a "minumum program of government." The draft program -- mostly the work of Laurel's Unido -- has been signed by both Laurel and Mrs Aquino (as witness) but not by Salonga.

Bayan [New Nationalist Alliance] the most radical of the factions supporting Mrs Aquino, (Ross Munro of TIME identifies it as a CPP-NPA front), insists on its own 15-point program. This includes sweeping nationalization of idustry, immediate abrogation of the bases treaty, a tough land-reform program and repudiation on the foreign debt. While neither Mrs Aquino nor Laurel could obviously endorse such a program, they're understandably reluctant to lose Bayan's disciplined, hardworking cadres who had bone the brunt of the antigovernment riots of 1983-84.

Another issue between the two groups is more down-to-earth. It concerns the appointment of local campaign chairmen and election inspectors at precinct level. As the dominant opposition party recognized by the Commission on Elections, Unido wants to name all the opposition's official poll watchers. With an eye on next May's local elections, Laban is pushing for its own poll inspectors.

In key provinces like Cebu, Pampanga, Albay, and Negros Oriental, the opposition groups have broken up on the campaign chairman issue. In Cebu, for instance, Rene Espina has been replaced by Minnie Osmena. As a result, Panaghuisa is threatening to junk Laurel. In Negros Occidental, the PDP-Laban capter has announced it too would not support Laurel.

The allocation of funds has created its own problems. For instance, Unido regional chairmen in Central Luzon and Bohol have quoted as complaining about funds from Mrs Aquino's headquarters being channeled not to Unido regional offices but to local Laban leaders.

MAN WITH GUN ARRESTED NEAR MARCOS' CAMPAIGNING DAUGHTER

HK081510 Hong Kong AFP in English 1437 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 8 (AFP) -- Security agents here today detained a man allegedly carrying a revolver as he pressed through crowds towards Imee Manotoc, daughter of President Ferdinand Marcos, police said.

Eden Ezer Villar, a jobless 27-year-old, was detained by members of the Presidential Security Command for "acting suspiciously" near Mrs Manotoc while she was campaigning in the Sampaloc area of the capital for her father in the February 7 presidential poll, police said.

They alledged that Mr Villar was carrying a home-made .38 calibre revolver in his waistband as he forced his way through the crowd to shake hands with 31-year-old Mrs Manotoc, the president's eldest daughter.

She was with her sportsman husband Tommy Manotoc and close friends when the incident happened.

VER SPEAKS ON MILITARY READINESS FOR ELECTIONS

BK090621 Manila PNA in English 0447 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan. 9 (PAN) -- Philippine Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fabian C. Ver has commands to organize ready forces as the military gears up for major poll duties in next month's special presidential election.

Ver directed that garrison personnel be organized into tactical units so that the Armed Forces will have sufficient ready forces when called upon to perform election-related duties. In preparation for the special poll, Ver said, there is imperative need to have readily available forces dedicated for election duties to maintain the current disposition of combat forces nationwide. The tactical forces will remain in camps as support troops for camp defense, civil disturbance control operation and defense of vital installations in the country, and as ready force for deployment, he said.

Ver also directed the commanders to complete the training of garrison personnel not later than Jan. 31 and to submit reports on strength, equipment, name of commander and location of the unit. Garrison personnel are those assigned in headquarters doing paper-works, among others.

Earlier, Ver said there might be a need to employ the full force of the military especially in critical areas where the New People's Army (NPA), military arm of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), is expected to disrupt the election.

"Right now, we are making preventive patrol of the hinterlands," Ver said. The communists, Ver said, are expected to disrupt the coming elections in the areas under their influence. He, however, assured that the military is ready to protect the populace and fulfill its duty to help insure a free, orderly and honest elections.

Among the critical areas tagged by the military are the Cordillera mountain ranges in northern Luzon, the Negros Islands in the Visayas, the Sierra Madre Mountain towns in southern Tagalog and the hinterlands of Mindanao.

[Manila Far East Broadcasting in English at 2300 GMT on 8 January in a similar report adds:

["The chief of staff yesterday also denied published reports that he will head a new ministry to be put up by the president. Gen Ver made the denial in a dialogue with local newsmen at the induction rites of the Kapisanan ng Mga Brodkaster sa Pilipinas [Society of Philippine Broadcasters]. He said he was not aware of any plan by the president to appoint him as head of a new ministry in the cabinet, though he said he is always ready to follow orders from the commander-in-chief."]

REACTION TO MILITARY REFORMIST GROUP'S WARNING

BK090656 Manila PNA in English 0631 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 9 (PNA) -- Senior security officials Thursday expressed disgust over the comments of those behind the so-called Military Reformist Movement raising the possibility of a civil strife in the Feb 7 Philippine presidential polls.

Asking not to be identified, they said that while they welcomed the movement's desire to insure a peaceful, honest and orderly election, no statement should be issued that would cast doubts on the military's neutrality.

Navy Captain Rex Robles, one of the movement's members, told a news conference Wednesday that there would be a civil strife in the Philippines if there would be massive cheating in the balloting.

He also defended opposition bet Corazon Aquino from charges that she is a communist-backed candidate. "If she is a Christian, then she is not a communist," Robles told reporters.

The movement's press conference was held to launch its "Kamalayan '86" (awareness) project to inform the soldiers on their rights and duties as citizens in the coming political exercise. It also sought to check any possible involvement of the military in any irregularities that may be committed during the snap polls. Robles, assigned with the defense ministry, believed that massive cheating in the coming elections would spark a civil disturbance in the Philippine archipelago.

But Thursday, other senior military officers deplored the statements of Robles, a graduate of the elite Philippine Military Academy (PMA). An air force colonel, who refused to be identified, said: "Any unfounded and side comment should not be dished out to be public as it would only create fear, apprehension, and confusion among the people." Military officers should be cautious in issuing press statements, otherwise they would be misconstrued as political statements, he added.

He recalled the order of Armed Forces Chief Gen Fabian C. Ver directing a policy of neutrality among all members of the military establishment. "The Armed Forces of the Philippines will not allow itself to be used by any political party in the coming election," he quoted Ver as saying.

The so-called Military Reformist Movement surfaced in July 1985 and is composed mostly of PMA graduates seeking to introduce reforms in the military organization. They had declared an all-out war against graft and corruption and overstaying generals in the military.

PLOT TO KILL BATAAN OFFICERS UNCOVERED

BK090601 Manila PNA in English 0340 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan. 9 (PNA) -- The military has uncovered a terrorist plot to liquidate ranking security officers in the northern Philippine province of Bataan because of their strong anti-communist stand.

Intelligence sources said the New People's Army (NPA), the combat arm of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, has in its list for liquidation Col Jose Andaya, Bataan provincial commander. Also marked for liquidation here Andaya's two junior officers, Capt Rodolfo Rebuelto and Capt Abad and a civilian whose name was not immediately known.

Sources said the NPA operations in Bataan have been preempted lately because the military had stepped up its counter-insurgency drive in the province.

The same sources said the NPA always threatens military men who have been successful and effective in the government insurgency campaign. The military has firmed up cooperation with civilians in Bataan, denying the dissidents support from the people.

ARMY, AIR FORCE CHIEFS MEET WITH REPORTERS

HK081529 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Jan 86 p 18

[Text] Army Chief Maj. Gen. Josephus L. Ramas yesterday dismissed reports that the communist New People's Army would attain a so-called strategic stalemate with government forces in three to five years.

"There is no way the communists can succeed in their fantasy to topple the government," Ramas told a press conference. Ramas said the prediction of a strategic came from an "incorrect assessment" of some foreign press correspondents. This assessment is "not supported by reality and hard facts," he added.

The Army chief said that while the communist threat is a cause for concern because it is not well understood by the people, the situation has not reached an alarming proportion.

Voicing out what he called a "friendly comment," Ramas said some Western journalists have been biased in reporting abuses of some elements of the Armed Forces without also printing NPA atrocities. He lamented that the Western press has pictured the Philippines as if it is going the way of Vietnam and Iran. He said that through the "biased reporting" of the Western press, the foreign journalists are inadvertently helping the local communists. Ramas said he does not expect a strengthening of the NPA this year.

Aside from fielding additional battalions to fight the insurgents, the Armed Forces will sharpen the skills of soldiers in counterinsurgency, he said. The Armed Forces has found the so-called Scout-Ranger training as the most effective preparation for government troopers in the antiinsurgency drive, he said. The ranger training involves intensive training in guerrilla warfare. "We will out-guerrilla the (NPA) guerrillas," Ramas said.

Ramas said that the army will be fielding two more battalions to go after NPA guerrillas. As of late last year, the Armed Forces has assigned 72 maneuver battalions in the field in an effort to stem the tide of insurgency in the countryside.

AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] estimates the size of the NPA of 9,000 to 10,000 armed regulars, while the U.S. State Department placed it at 16,500. The NPA has so grown that it can now conduct squad- and company-size operations.

On the ongoing revamp of the AFP to improve its capability against the insurgents, Ramas said that while he is not at liberty to divulge the details of the recommendations submitted by the board of generals and colonels to President Marcos before Christmas, he said the assessment made by the board was meant to "spot the kinks and defects" of the AFP organization. The board, headed by Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver, was created by Marcos to set guidelines on AFP's reorganization. Ramas said that President Marcos will announce the reorganization after he has gone over the recommendations.

On the charges of President Marcos that communists will take over the government should the opposition win in the Feb. 7 election, Ramas refused to give any comment, saying that it was a "political question." "We are not policy-makers. We are only implementors," he said. Nevertheless, he said that the Armed Forces is watching NPA-infested areas considered to be "trouble spots" to prevent any possible interference on the people's right of suffrage.

In a separate press conference, Air Force chief Maj. Gen. Vicente Piccio Jr. said the AFP will strictly remain neutral in the Feb. 7 snap presidential elections. "We don't play politics," he said, apparently to allay fears that the military might be used to gain advantage for the present leadership.

Piccio said he had passed guidelines down to the last unit of the Air Force directing his men to be neutral in the coming polls. Despite this assurance and those of other defense and military officials, some quarters fear that soldiers might be used to ensure Marcos's victory. Some quarters, including those in the opposition, expressed apprehension over the continued stay of Ver as Armed Forces chief and the reshuffle of key military officers in the regional and provincial commands.

Loyalists must now be in position to get more votes for Marcos and his running mate, MP Arturo Tolentino, one critic claimed. Such doubts were expressed despite the assurance of Marcos, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, and Ver that the military will stay neutral.

Just after Marcos announced in November that there would be a snap election, the President said soldiers would be confined to quarters during the polls and would only be called if there is an emergency. Ver reiterated this week after his reinstatement that the Armed Forces "shall see to it that we hold clean and honest elections." Also at the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] last November, Enrile defined the role of the military as guardian of peace and order during the election, while the then acting Armed Forces chief of staff Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos assured that the soldiers will conduct themselves with "absolute impartiality."

The conduct of military officers and soldiers during the snap election will confirm whether the recommended revamp was really meant to professionalize the military establishment and not for partisan politics. Observers said that even if some military officers engage in partisan politics, their action would not reflect the sentiment of the whole organization because there are reformists within the group who are pressing for neutrality.

\$55 MILLION U.S. MILITARY AID APPROVAL REPORTED

HK090443 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] National defense sources say the U.S. Congress has approved the \$55 million appropriation in military aid to the Philippines for fiscal year 1986-87. The appropriation will be used purely for the maintenance for existing assets in the Arsenal of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Sources said the \$55 million military aid package will be enough to maintain the existing assets such as purchasing spare parts for military hardware and nonlethal wares such as [word indistinct].

COMMANDER CONFIRMS NPA PLAN TO DISRUPT ELECTIONS

BK090705 Manila PNA in English 0645 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] San Fernando, Philippines Jan. 9 (PNA) -- A ranking military officer Thursday confirmed here the reported plan of the communist New People's Army (NPA) to disrupt the Feb. 7 snap presidential elections.

In talks with newsmen, military regional commander Brig. Gen. Isidoro De Guzman said the NPA had been building up its manpower and weapons supply in preparation for the coming elections.

He said central Luzon, his area of responsibility, has been tagged as one of the critical places where communist insurgents are expected to unleash their terroristic activities in next month's polls. The NPA guerrillas in central Luzon, he said, had grown in number from roughly 100 in 1982 to about 800 at today. "The rebels had already acquired high-powered and foreign-made firearms to be used against government forces next month," General De Guzman added.

He said the dissidents had also expanded their extortion and forced taxation activities in the region to finance their communist insurgency movement. He attributed the increase in rebel activity in the region to what he called "relaxation" in military combat operations.

The troops had been busy pursuing social and economic development projects the past years as an integral component of the counterinsurgency efforts, he said. But, he added, "the insurgency situation in central Luzon had worsened to the extent that we in the military must adopt the best solution in eliminating the rebels."

He also said that recent developments in the region indicated that the NPA is hellbent to disrupt the coming polls. "Several government officials had been marked for liquidation by the communist rebels," he said.

In a communique furnished foreign news agencies here Wednesday, the banned Communist Party of the Philippines said it would boycott the coming election. It said its strike wing, the dreaded New People's Army, will wage a series of attacks against government security forces.

REGIONAL COMELEC OFFICE ON MNLF, NPA THREATS

HK060721 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Jan 86 p 1

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] Cotabato City -- The Commission on Elections (Comelec) regional office here revealed threats of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the New People's Army (NPA) to resort to violence should the conduct of the presidential elections on Feb 7 be marred by irregularities.

The warning was revealed by Comelec Director Mamasapunod Agwam who said that provincial supervisors of the poll body assigned to the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, and North Cotabato had monitored the threats of the MNLF and the NPA.

Agwam identified 10 "hot" spots in Central Mindanao (Region 12) where election-related violence could erupt. These are the towns of Bacolod, Maygo, Lala, Salvador, and Kapatagan in Lanao del Norte; and Makilala, President Roxas, Carmen, Magpet, Tulunan, and Kidapawan in North Cotabato.

Agwam said NPA elements were responsible for several ballot-box snatching activities in the last Batasang Pambansa elections. He said that he will decide when to ask for more troops to prevent any insurgency plan to disrupt the elections in the region. "So far, Region 12 is peaceful," he said.

Central Mindanao has, as of the 1984 Batasan elections, 1,320,833 registered voters with Maguindanao province having the biggest number totalling 363,351 followed by North Cotabato, with 277,474.

NPA KIDNAP TOWN MAYOR, AMBUSH JEEPNEY 2 JANUARY

HK040029 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] A Nueva Viscaya town mayor and his driver were kidnapped by about 30 heavily-armed NPA terrorists yesterday. Region 2 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Commander Brigadier General Tomas (Manglomat) identified the kidnap victim as mayor (Romualdo Videonis) of Villa Verde town. The identity of the mayor's driver was not immediately known. Mayor (Videonis) was reportedly resting in his house when armed men forcibly dragged him and his driver away.

Gen (Manglomat) said the same NPA band ambushed a passenger jeepney in barangay (Binbawan), wounding eight passengers. Gen (Manglomat) ordered task force Virgo, under his deputy commander, Colonel Eduardo Batalla, to assist the Nueva Escija PC in an operation against the NPA kidnappers of Mayor (Videonis).

BUS TAKING KBL SUPPORTERS TO RALLY ATTACKED

HK090331 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Armed men believed to be communist dissidents commandeered a minibus full of KBL supporters in Mexico Town Tuesday night and set it on fire. A PC report reaching Brigadier General Isidoro de Guzman, chief of the Central Luzon Regional Unified Command, said the passengers were not hurt. The report said the bus, owned by the Arayat Express Company, was stopped by armed men along the national highway in Barangay Santo Rosario, Mexico, while on its way to attend a KBL rally in San Fernando.

KBL TO CONDUCT DOOR-TO-DOOR CAMPAIGN IN QUEZON

HK081010 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Some 5,000 KBL campaigners in Quezon City are currently undertaking orientation training on the issues being raised by the opposition against the ruling party. The orientation training is in preparation for the massive house-to-house campaign to be launched by the KBL in the area next week. Mayor Adelina Rodriguez urged the KBL campaigners to underscore the accomplishments of the present administration when they conduct the door-to-door campaign. Lulu Principle reports:

[Begin recording] Rodriguez, accompanied by (?her children) and some close relatives, visited the 7 centers where the 5,000 campaigners are being oriented on the issues being raised by the opposition against the KBL. Different groups of campaigners are expected to attend similar meetings tonight in about eight barangays in Quezon City.

The mayor, who is chairman of the local KBL chapter, said the outcome of the February 7 election is very crucial to the children of our children. She said that while she admires the guts of the lady opposition presidential candidate, she stressed that the fate of the country should not be left to inexperienced hands. She also said only President Marcos and his running mate Arturo Tolentino can deal with the current insurgency problem and economic crisis. [end recording]

MALAYA COLUMNIST ON NUMBERS AT MARCOS RALLIES

HK080923 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3 Jan 85 pp 4, 6

["Town Crier" column by Vic Barranco: "Scary Turn-outs"]

[Text] Malacanang Information corps and cronies have been following the provincial sorties of Cory Aquino and Doy Laurel, taking pictorial record and video tapes from many angles of the two-hour or more of each of their public rallies, then have those pictures and movies studied and evaluated by the AFP and political experts of the KBL. The sea of humanity, of citizens from all levels and sectors of the province or community drawn to the Cory-Doy rallies simply astounded the Marcos-Tolentino camp. It is quite beyond imagining how Marcos can now surmount the odds that the "llamados" Cory and Doy are piling up against the 20-year against ruler trying to catch up from the far tail-end of the racetrack.

One candid estimate of the familiar sight and circumstance in this electoral campaign was given us by a political science student: Half of the crowd of 1,000 to 2,000 in the Marcos-Tolentino trite threadbare speech making in a provincial meeting is usually made up of AFP forces, Malacanang security cordon, armed plain-clothes men and the other portion consist of so-called provincial leaders and baranggay members who come to receive their big dole-outs and bribe money from the public treasury given by the KBL campaigners.

On the other side, the vast crowd of 15,000 to 50,000 (published figures, such as those in Batangas, Tarlac, and Negros Oriental and Iloilo) come voluntarily to the Cory-Doy rallies, not expecting to receive a centavo at all, but only a smile, a "How do you do?" or a handshake from the Opposition standard bearers who are now looked up to by the people as freedom fighters and liberators of their country from a vile regime. Some of the lowly folks in the gathering masses are also reported to be giving quietly and voluntarily a few of their hard-earned pennies to swell the campaign funds of Cory and Doy.

"Little drops of water and little grains of sand, make a mighty ocean and a pleasant land."

Marcos always applies the double standard of morality in politics, as he does in law, in his financial administration, in his economic recovery planning, in military service, and in his social behavior. What he does is always moral and righteous, what his political opponent does is supposed to be wrong and illegal. In tracing the sources of campaign funds of Cory Aquino, Doy Laurel, Eva Kalaw, and Jovito Salonga, for instance, he should look into the mirror and find out with his conscience, the sources of his own KBL funds and that of the profligate political spending by his wife, even if she is not a candidate in this election.

I was in Taiwan in 1964 where I learned that one of our top diplomats there at that time, the father of our high ranking general had collected P5-million from Chinese businessmen and industrialists in Taiwan for the campaign funds of Ferdinand Marcos who was running for the first time for the presidency. My informants were trustworthy and reliable.

Opposition lawyers are studying the possibility of a court action against Roberto Benedicto, Minister Gregorio Cendana and Marcos himself to give Cory and Doy equal time on the radio and TV stations. At present, we the TV viewers and radio listeners observe that at least 80 percent of the daily TV and radio broadcasts are utilized to the political advantage of Marcos and Tolentino.

Opposition lawyers must claim that the ABS-CBN television and radio networks, the most far flung networks in the Philippine Archipelago have been freely utilized by Marcos and the KBL during the last 13 years of martial law. Technically, the ABS-CBN TV and radio stations are still owned by Vice President Fernando Lopez and the heirs of Don Eugenio Lopez, Sr. They were seized and operated by Roberto Benedicto, a crony of Marcos, when martial law was declared in 1972. They were forcibly taken over without rhyme or reason, together with their buildings, their sophisticated equipment and facilities, lines, and their compounds and their allied newspapers and printing plants. There are several possible court actions that can be brought against Benedicto, Cendana, Marcos, et al, regarding the seizure of the properties of the Lopez family, in a brute, strongman physical force used by the swell-head martial law rulers, the military and the Marcos and Imelda relatives.

If, as Rodolfo Jimenez, lawyer of the Avsecom [Aviation Security Command], and Antonio Coronel, lawyer of Fabian Ver, in the Ninoy Aquino and Rolando Galman assassination case, keep on crowing like satisfied cocks, about "sticking to the rule of law" in our land, then by God, let us do! Lawyers Coronel and Jimenez should lead the national movement to scrap Section 14, Article VII of the Marcos Constitution which provides for the immunity of the President and/or Dictator from suit (criminal or civil) during his tenure and after. Dr Arturo M. Tolentino, member of the Batasan Pambansa was gun and tackle against this immunity provision. I don't know now that he is the vice-presidential and/or deputy dictatorial candidate of Marcos. Tolentino should have first junked this immunity provision before junking his own principles.

DEADLINE SET FOR CAR FIRM'S RESTRUCTURING PLAN

HK060834 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 5 Jan 86 p 9

[By Arleen C. Chipongian]

[Excerpt] General Motors Pilipinas Inc. (GMPI) stands to lose its slot in the progressive car manufacturing program (PCMP) if it fails to give the Board of Investments (BOI) its final proposal on the equality restructuring of the car firm before the end of the month. GMPI, which stopped operations last August 1985, has to finalize the restructuring negotiations before it resumes production by February. The BOI, meantime, can revoke the license of a PCMP participant if it has been inactive in the automotive industry for a long time. The investment body set its final deadline after GMPI failed to meet an earlier deadline last November 4, 1985 and continued to tarry in submitting the proposal.

The restructuring negotiations, which started also in August, will increase the stake of Isuzu Motor Corp of Japan in the car company to "more than 70 percent" from 40 percent. The other owner of GMPI is General Motors of the United States." Several requests by the car company to have special privileges are the reasons which hamper the completion of the restructuring negotiations.

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